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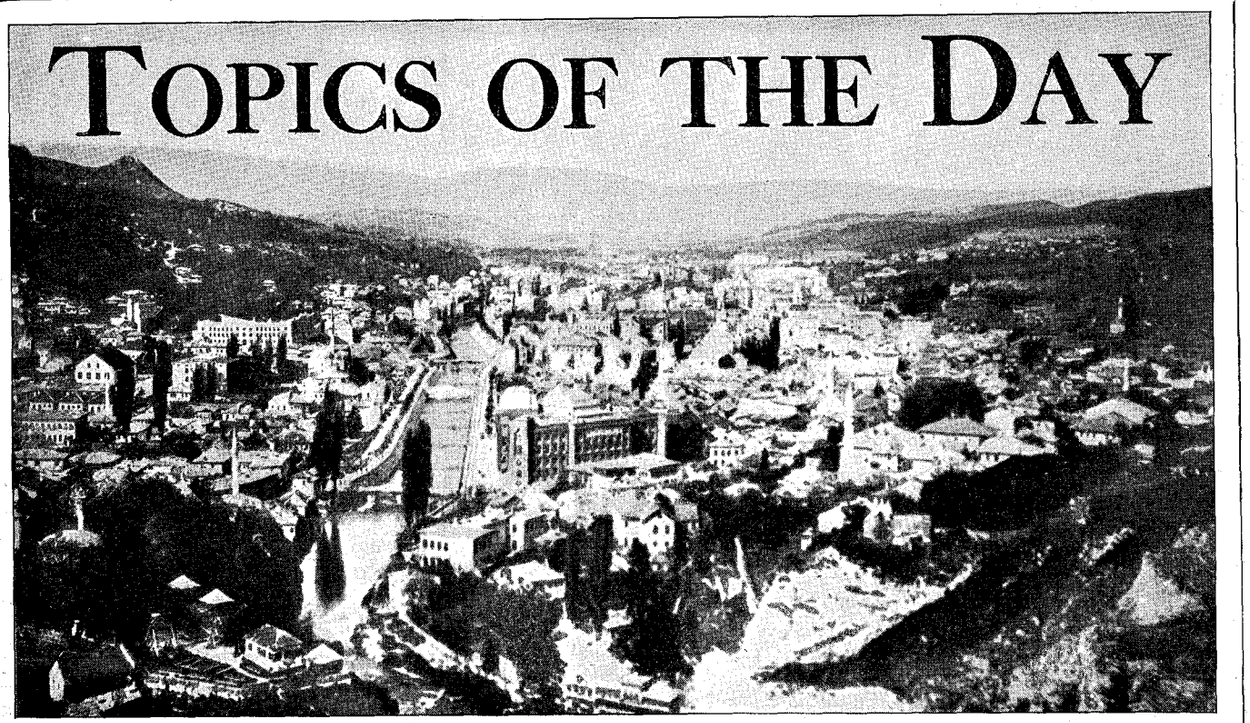
TOPICS OF THE DAY



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SERAJEVO, THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL, SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

AFTER ASSASSINATION—WHAT?

THE FIRST SENSATIONS of horror roused by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austria's throne, and of his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Serajevo, Bosnia, are quickly followed in the minds of many editors by a necessary consideration of what may be the consequences of this "shocking and futile crime." They recall the Archduke as a man of "vast ambitions," whose aim, as the Hartford *Times* says, "was to make Austria a commanding Power among the nations of Europe, and a headstrong nature made him reckless of the methods he pursued for that end." His dream, cable dispatches inform us, was what is known in Austria-Hungary as "trialism." This, according to a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, means a reconstitution of the Empire "with three instead of two populations, one of them predominantly Slav, just as one is now predominantly German and the other predominantly Magyar." What the same writer describes as "a necessary corollary of trialism" is the inclusion of the Slavonic races of the Balkans to increase the Slav element, and he notes as a curious example of the irony of fate the fact that the Archduke was struck down by a "youthful enthusiast" who also had his dream, which was of "a greater Servia" that would "unite under one scepter Servians of the present kingdom of that name and their Slavonic brethren of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Croatia."

Even if the attempt of the assassin, Gavrio Prinzips, had failed, as had the previous attack on the same day of the bomb-thrower, Gabrinovics, the conspiracy against the lives of the Archduke and his wife was so well arranged, say the cable reports, that it would have been impossible for them to escape from Bosnia alive, since bombs have been found in various places that the distinguished personages would have visited in Serajevo, where they were guests of the people. As to the possible political effects of the tragedy, another writer in the New York *Times* remarks:

"The great exponent of a Magyar-German-Slav Empire is dead. Austria-Hungary has to-day a population of over 50,000,000, thus classified: 30,500,000 Cisleithanians and 20,000,000 Transleithanians. The former are divided as follows: Germans, 10,000,000; Slavs, 18,000,000; Latins, 1,000,000. Transleithania, or Hungary, has about 20,000,000 inhabitants, including about 100,000 Germans scattered through Presburg, Temesvar, and Transylvania.

"In other words, about one-fourth of the entire population

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is German, one-fourth Slav, and one-half Magyar. The first have already come under the Pan-Teutonic influences of Berlin, the second under the Panslavonic influences of St. Petersburg. There remain only the Magyars, who have usually been found ready to take care of themselves.

"There are formidable reasons why intervention from either Germany or Russia may arrive in the present crisis unless the tradition of the late Archduke's triune empire be conserved and strengthened by united action at Vienna and Budapest.

"Both in Germany and in Austria herself there has long been a desire for German intervention. Germany needs the agricultural products of German-Austria and also free access to the Adriatic. Austrian Germans are no longer the controlling influence in Austria-Hungary; they have lost confidence in themselves, but not in the principles of Pan-Germanism as construed in Berlin.

"This same is true of the Austrian Slavs in regard to the principles of Panslavism as exprest in St. Petersburg, and, in a milder form, in Belgrade, Sofia, and Bucharest.

"The situation caused by the revolver in the hands of the Servian student is one of infinite possibilities."

THE MURDERED ARCHDUKE, HIS CONSORT AND CHILDREN.

The late heir to the Austrian throne was considered in international politics as "a man of dangerous ambitions," whose life-dream was a "triune empire."

As to the provocation for the conspiracy against the Archduke, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says it is easily to be traced to the intense hatred the Bosnians bear toward the Austrian monarchy, altho their country thrives under Austrian rule. How this political status came to be is thus related by the same journal:

"The Treaty of Berlin, negotiated in 1878, permitted Austria-Hungary to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina nominally in order that a disturbed territory should be pacified, but really because the dual kingdom demanded room for expansion eastward. The occupation was resented by the people as an alien rule imposed without their consent, and the new government was established by General Philippovic only after hard fighting and many executions under military law. Bosnia was 'pacified' in about the same way that Austria, in 1848, pacified Lombardy after the insurrection in Milan. In the former case as in the latter, intense bitterness against the conquerors remained, a bitterness increased during the insurrection of 1881–82, and again when Austria-Hungary formally annexed Bosnia in 1908, regardless of the letter, if not of the spirit, of the Treaty of Berlin. Doubtless the conspirators who plotted this atrocious and useless murder thought that they were avenging the patriots who fell at Serajevo and Bihac, thirty-six years go; in reality they have done nothing but strengthen the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to fasten its rule more securely than ever upon their province. The murder of an heir to the imperial throne will have no more effect upon the continuation of alien government in Bosnia than the murder of Alexander II. had upon the continuation of the Romanoff dynasty in Russia."

But this is in doubt, thinks the New York *Herald*, which foresees the inevitable and not distant term to the days of Francis Joseph, and wonders whether "the two widely differing nations which he has ruled with such skill" can be held together by the present heir, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, nephew of the murdered Francis Ferdinand. This young man is probably abler than his dead uncle, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, and "the assassination might even be regarded as a dynastic gain for the Hapsburgs" if it were not for the fact that "the deed cuts a deeper cleavage of hatred between the Slavic element of the Empire on one hand and the German and Magyar elements on the other, and to that extent hastens the downfall of the great bureaucratic despotism at Vienna."

In this connection the Chicago *Tribune* says that Austria-Hungary is, "if not a disintegrating, at least a declining, Empire"; while the New York *Press* states that "for many years the Austrian Empire has had no reason to exist," and adds the prediction that "it will not continue for a great while." Yet the Washington *Times* maintains that:

"There is every reason, to-day, to anticipate that the dual kingdom will hold together, and that from time to time it will be more firmly united by reason of the essential community of interests among its people. The murder of the heir to the throne brings another heir into the lime-light; but that is all. The House of Hapsburg will continue to wear the imperial regalia in Vienna and the regal dignity of Budapest."

The same journal, moreover, points out that "for a generation wiseacres have shaken their heads and protested that Austria-Hungary would fall to pieces whenever Francis Joseph passed on," and it notes that the wiseacres have been in error. To this statement the New York *World* agrees, remarking that "threatened nations live long." Citing some such "mistaken prophecies," the New York *Evening Post* observes:

"But the Empire still stayed on the map. It even grew larger and more powerful and apparently more stable. At one time it was supposed that Pan-Germanism would prove a dissolvent. Early in Kaiser William's reign there was much talk of the predominantly German provinces of Austria gravitating to Berlin. But all this has long since dropt below the

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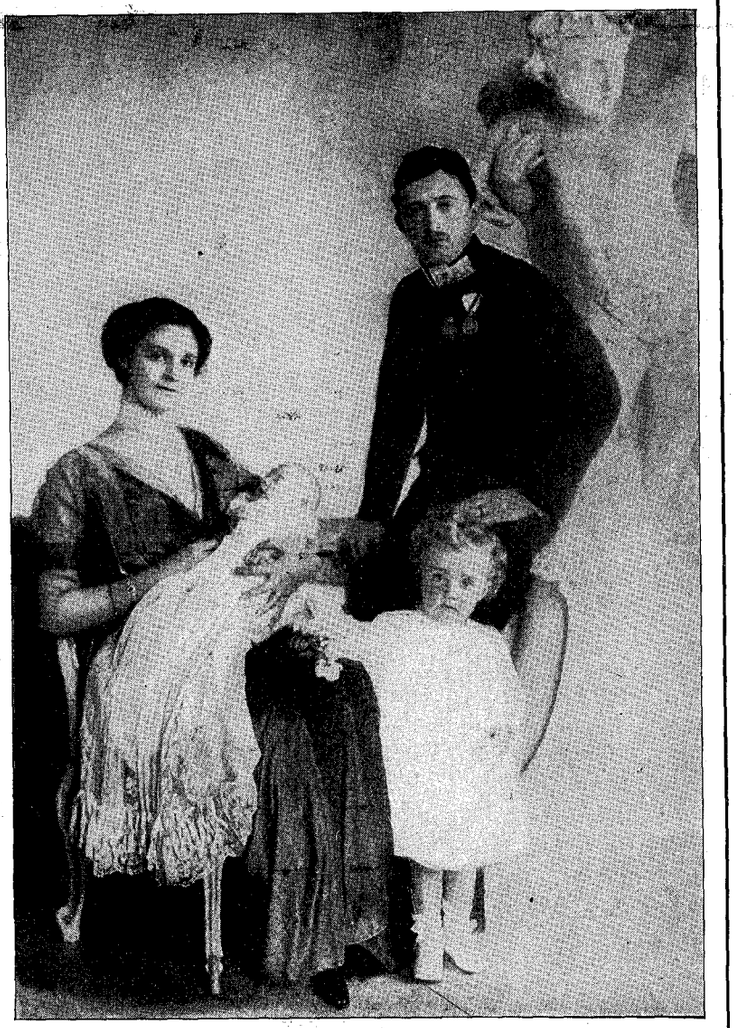
horizon. We hear much more at present of Panslavism than we do of Pan-Germanism. And the real concern of European Chancelleries, in the presence of this Austrian tragedy, is more with personal and dynastic changes which may follow in Vienna than with any possibility that Austria will be shaken out of her orbit; more, above all, with the race jealousies and conflicts beyond the Austrian frontier, and with the renewed tension between Greece and Turkey, than with any thought that Bosnia will make any serious attempt to rise against Austrian rule."

Of the immediate effect of the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand upon the concert of the Powers in Europe, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that there does not appear to be much reason for apprehension, while it offers this portrait of the heir apparent:

"The new Crown Prince, the Archduke Charles Francis, son of the younger brother of Francis Ferdinand, is a young man of twenty-seven, married to a Bourbon princess, and is said to be as mild and ingratiating as his uncle was stern and forbidding. He has been a favorite of the old Emperor and popular with the court at Vienna. Of his ability as a statesman there seems not to be much said, but it is yet to be tested, and very much will depend upon the advisers by whom he is surrounded."



ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS AND FAMILY.

The new heir to the Austrian throne is twenty-seven. He is said to be able and popular and "is not credited with any overweening ideas of Austrian supremacy."

In one particular Archduke Charles Francis possesses a positive advantage over his predecessor, the Boston *Transcript* notes, for he is married to an Italian Bourbon princess, and "his children are not barred from inheritance of his political rights and privileges." The press devote columns to the romantic marriage of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Sophia Chotek, lady-in-waiting to Archduchess Isabella, who confidently expected the Archduke to marry her daughter. Of the results of this unexpected match, a writer in the New York *Sun* tells us that Isabella's daughter became a hospital nun after "a most unfortunate matrimonial career," while as for the Archduke and his consort, Countess Chotek—

"Emperor Francis Joseph, in response to the insistent pleading of his heir, had consented to this morganatic union, but not until he had exacted two conditions. The Archduke promised that his bride should never become Empress and that none of his children, should any be born, would lay claim to the throne. In Magyar law, however, the alliance was a valid one. Whether Empress of Austria or not, she would have had the right to the throne of Hungary. Francis Joseph's edict had no validity at Budapest.

"The Archduke's wife was accused of having inspired many of her husband's political 'indiscretions.' She was a Czech, as has been said, and the Czechs are Federalists. The Archduke's violent incursions into polities revealed him as an opponent of the Magyar ascendency. Yet from her marriage the Duchess at least kept up her appearance of self-effacement. Outwardly she was resigned to the anomalies of her position. She encouraged her husband in his dislike of publicity. Of her qualities of heart and brain none entertained the slightest doubt.

"Five years after her marriage to Francis Ferdinand the aged Emperor gave her the title of 'Durchlaucht.' Four years later Francis Joseph went so far as to confer upon her the title of Duchess of Hohenberg, with the privilege of being addrest as 'Highness.' An imperial decree issued at that time set forth that on the occasion of official ceremonies her place should be immediately after that of the archduchesses. On one occasion, indeed, she was placed ahead of them. At the time of the visit of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany to Vienna, she occupied the seat of honor between Francis Joseph and the Crown Prince.

"It was generally believed in Vienna that on the death of Francis Joseph the first official act of Francis Ferdinand would be to make his wife Empress of Austria, this in spite of his solemn promise to his uncle. The Austrian court has so long been without an empress that the elevation of the Duchess of Hohenberg would have been welcomed by the people who at the time of her marriage fought so bitterly against her.

"The Duchess was a tall, dark-haired woman of striking beauty, with keen, piercing black eyes. On her visit to England last winter, with her husband, the London gossips told of her one bad habit, smoking long black cigars. The truth of this statement, of course, can not be proved."

So one more tragedy is added to "the somber record of the House of Hapsburg," comments the New York *Sun* editorially, and it enumerates "the mystery of Meyerling, the disappearance of John Orth, the cruel taking off of the Empress Elizabeth," while it remarks *apropos* of "the political inspiration" of the Archduke's assassination, "nothing can be sadder in his fate than that his own country and the world accept it as a relief." On this point the Springfield *Republican* says "that altogether his prospective reign did not promise to be one of peace, so far as foreign relations are concerned." But, on the other hand, he had "come to be recognized as a forceful personality who might under favorable conditions do much for an anomalous empire which depends so greatly on a personality."

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MORE MEXICAN COMPLEXITIES

FRESH COMPLEXITIES rather discourage hopes of an early settlement of the Mexican troubles either through the Niagara Falls protocol or the steady advance of the Constitutionalist armies, observes the Springfield *Republican*. There is the reported discord between Carranza and Villa, which holds the possibility that "the world may soon be the witness of a master-stroke that will signify Villa's supreme leadership of the revolutionary side, or at least the temporary shattering of the revolutionary cause by internecine fighting." There come from Mexico City reports of alarm at the approach of Zapata and of warnings to British residents to leave the city. And at this juncture, notes *The Republican*, the New York *Herald* publishes "a series of confidential letters stolen from the office files" of Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, a Washington attorney of H. C. Pierce, the oil magnate, "revealing Mr. Pierce's activity in trying to induce Carranza to promote his railroad interests in northern Mexico." They also introduce Mr. John Lind "in a disagreeable way." Most Administration supporters can see nothing very serious in what Mr. Lind is reported to have said, and find in the allegations of "big-business" support for the Constitutionalists nothing worse than a natural desire of capitalists to protect their own interests by siding with the strongest battalions. But even among friends of the Administration there are some who would like these things explained, while habitual critics are horrified at the "sordid" disclosures. There are many calls for Congressional investigation, and Representative Kahn (Rep., Cal.) has submitted a resolution in the House calling for full information regarding Mr. Lind's reported conversation. According to so friendly a paper as the New York *Evening Post*, the most important matter for the Wilson Administration in the Hopkins letters is the representation of John Lind's opposition "to Carranza's joining in the mediation proceeding with a view to putting an end to Mexico's troubles."

"Should this be substantiated it would expose Mr. Lind to a charge of disloyalty to the Wilson Administration, to say nothing of the embarrassment in which it puts the latter. Captain Hopkins also quoted Mr. Lind as asserting that Mr. Wilson 'hesitated to raise the embargo [on arms] at this time while mediation negotiations were pending,' but that he, Lind, could give assurances that if arms were taken in by schooners from Cuba, 'no obstacle would be placed in the way by Washington.' This alone would seem to warrant Congressional inquiry, since it places the Wilson Administration in the position of playing fast and loose in the matter of importation of arms."

The only reply of Mr. Lind is that people who steal letters will forge them, but that "as far as the impression is conveyed in these letters that I am in sympathy with the Constitutionalist cause, that is true." This, of course, does not satisfy the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), which thinks "Mr. Lind should be called to Washington at once to explain what really amounts to disloyalty to the Government he was paid to serve." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) agrees as to Mr. Lind, but believes he had the backing of his superiors, and it is "disgusted" with "the double-dealing, sneaking, Pecksniffian course of the Administration in Mexico." Mr. Lind is, however, defended by the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"The Hopkins letters simply represent Lind as saying in 'private conversation' that while he approved Carranza's course in consenting to entertain mediation proposals, he did not believe Carranza should concede a military armistice, and that 'Lind is opposed to mediation or compromise.' What Lind said about the exportation of arms by way of Cuba to Mexico can be defended as having been wholly consistent with the rights of the Constitutionalists under international law."

But Mr. Lind occupies a comparatively small space in the series of letters printed in *The Herald*. A brief narrative drawn from the various reports, accusations, and warning, which fill this correspondence, is thus sketched by *The Evening Post:*

"Captain Hopkins's patriotic soul—like his retainer—makes him the champion of the American oil interests as against the British, headed by Lord Cowdray. . . . To Carranza, be it noted, Captain Hopkins made no concealment that he was in the pay of Mr. Pierce, and in his behalf he urged Carranza to reorganize the National Railways in his possession in the northern States, 'as a separate system, apart and distinct from the lines in the possession of the Huerta Government.'

"Rapidly Captain Hopkins rose to a place in Carranza's confidence, in which he not only obtained the appointment of 'his friend, Mr. Pani,' to take charge of the railways, but became apparently an important adviser to the First Chief. Unfortunately for the Pierce-Hopkins railway plans, General Villa refused to permit Mr. Pani to take hold; there are still other evidences that the friction between the two leaders may have had an origin in some such business transactions. Meanwhile, Captain Hopkins was busy influencing the American press to point out that the three Huerta delegates to the Mediation Conference were all agents of Lord Cowdray."

The letters prove, to the satisfaction of *The Herald*, that "the real cradle of Mexican liberty has been revealed"—it "is Wall Street." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) has lost its "illusions" about Mexico's civil war. The letters prove, says the ironic Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), what every one suspected, that "at the elbow of the chiefs on both sides of the struggle in Mexico, on most familiar terms, are representatives of great interests, full of zeal for great principles, and proffering, from time to time, high-minded and disinterested advice from which it is only natural they should expect to reap much incidental benefit." And a number of Republican dailies take much the same view. On the other hand, there is the opinion of those represented by the New York *World* (Dem.), that the letters, "instead of indicating conspiracy or corruption, reveal natural solicitude for property long menaced and a reasonable partizanship favorable to the victorious faction having that property in its keeping."

JAPANESE "RIGHTS" IN AMERICA

THE POSSIBILITIES wrapt up in our dispute with Japan give uncommon earnestness to the comment of our press on the published correspondence between the two Governments on the California Antialien Land Law. Some observers see in the Japanese situation difficulties more serious than those we are confronting in Mexico, while others express the hope that the disagreement will be calmly adjusted before The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration. Many disclose a tone of resentment toward Japan, as for instance, the Baltimore *Sun*, which calls "this matter of Asiatic immigration" a ticklish question and "not one concerning this country alone." It cites the refusal of the Canadian Government to permit the landing of a ship-load of Sikhs from India, altho they are British subjects, and suggests that when Japan "gets through quarreling with us" about the problem, it may continue with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and wind up with Great Britain, its ally, "which must be held more or less responsible for the conduct of its colonies." No less downright in its attitude is the New York *World*, which professes to discover in the correspondence "some Japanese subtlety and a great deal of Japanese aggressiveness and error," while it maintains that Japan is contending not against the California Antialien Land Law of 1913, but against its own treaty with the United States of 1911. Still, remarks this newspaper, as it commends the Administration's "conciliatory" tone, "if Japan means citizenship when it says land laws, it should be compelled to say so," and it declares that all Viscount Chinda says about "treaty rights, the rights of property, and good neighborhood" may be reduced ultimately to the real grievance that the Japanese are denied American citizenship.

The California press pointed out when the Land Law was passed that the treaty gave the Japanese no right to own or

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FIRE-SWEPT SALEM—SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

This picture shows about half of the district burned by the fire which swept Salem, Mass., June 25. It raged for 15 hours, aided by a high wind, an inadequate water-supply, and the flimsy construction of many of the buildings. Factories, the residences of the wealthy, and the tenement-houses of laborers were impartially devoured by the flames, tho most of Salem's historic buildings were saved. Only four deaths are attributed directly to the fire. But over 10,000 people were rendered homeless, and 9,000 are out of work. The property-loss is put at $12,000,000. Generous aid came from near-by cities, and the State militia came to the help of the local authorities in keeping order and organizing relief.

lease land for agriculture, but only for commercial purposes. This part of the treaty runs:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

This may be compared with the Land Law, which reads:

"Section 1.—All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, and inherit real property, or any interest therein in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

"Section 2—All aliens other than those mentioned in Section 1 of this act may acquire, possess. enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise, and may, in addition thereto, lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years."

The effect of this legislation on the mind of Japan, discriminating as it does against aliens not "eligible to citizenship," is plain from the opening paragraphs of Viscount Chinda's first note of protest, dated May 9, 1913, in which he sets forth at length Tokyo's arguments against the law. We read:

"In the opinion of the Imperial Government, the act in question is essentially unfair and discriminatory, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that it was primarily directed against my countrymen. Accordingly, this protest is based upon the proposition that the measure is unjust and inequitable, and that it is not only prejudicial to the existing rights of Japanese subjects, but is inconsistent with the provisions of the treaty actually in force between Japan and the United States, and is also opposed to the spirit of fundamental principles of amity and good understanding upon which the conventional relations of the two countries depend."

Turning over such reproachful phrases as "unfair" and "discriminatory," the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* exhibits a state of opinion not dissimilar to that of the Baltimore *American* and New York *World*, and asks: "Why doesn't Japan attempt to bully Great Britain?" And the Washington *Post* claims that as we acknowledge Japan's right "to exclude such people as may be undesirable for any reason whatever," so must we always maintain that right on our own behalf.

The rumor that Secretary Bryan hopes to settle the dispute by submitting it to arbitration at The Hague moves the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to observe that it could not be done without the assent of the Senate, and "never will that assent be given," because "the real question is one of domestic policy, which the American people must and will reserve for their own exclusive

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determination." Japan might not object to this plan, *The Christian Science Monitor* observes, but—

"The United States, if formally given the chance to assent to this proposition or to negative it, will be put in a tight place. In theory and by all its own precedents it is under obligation to give distinction and prestige to The Hague tribunal whenever it can. It has agreed, in the abstract, to arbitrate issues between Japan and itself, when diplomacy fails. Over against this stands public opinion of the Pacific coast, critical of any challenge of sectional control of a problem which is deemed best understood, so it is argued, by persons who have dealt with it at first hand. Were Washington and Tokyo free to settle this controversy, there would be no need of resorting to The Hague. It is the dual responsibility of the American system, with the

"I HOPE IT POURS!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

conflict between States and the nation in handling problems involving aliens' and immigrants' rights, that makes the friction."

On the other hand, the New York *Evening Post* thinks the arbitration idea is well worth consideration in that "it would at least serve the purpose of gaining time, which, in such a difficulty as this, might well prove to be all that was needed for its practical settlement." Much more confident is the Washington *Times*, which says that The Hague is "the logical and proper place" for the controversy, and that "it is not to be doubted both nations will gladly accept the results of the arbitrament."

As a random instance of California opinion, we may note the quiet emphasis of the Oakland *Enquirer's* statement that "the fact that we have reciprocal treaty relationships with Japan governing international questions and commercial dealings, particularly since that treaty was made while Japanese citizenship in this country was denied, negatives the contention that any 'vested rights' to such privilege now exist, no matter how 'mortifying to the Government and the people of Japan' this fact is." Or again, we read in the San Francisco *Chronicle* that there is nothing new "in the way of argument" in the correspondence, while it adds that "both sides contend that they are right, but until there are fresh developments the matter is not likely to be made a subject even for arbitration."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CLAFLIN FAILURE

ON THE SAME DAY came the President's prediction of a coming boom in business and the announcement of what is described as "the largest commercial failure in the country's history." This was a most significant coincidence to those who believe the Wilson policies responsible for the Claflin failure, and who look upon it as sufficient proof that the President is at best misinformed about business conditions. Yet several newspapers hasten to tell, as does the Boston *Post*, how "perfectly evident" it is "that neither the tariff nor any other legislation by the present Congress has had anything to do with it," or to point out, with the New York *Globe*, that the Claflin suspension was due to "particular rather than general conditions and in nowise conflicts with President Wilson's optimistic utterances to the Virginia editors." And it should be noted that the most authoritative financial writers lay the chief stress upon these "particular" conditions in explaining the Claflin catastrophe, and feel confident that it contains no ominous portent for business in general. One cause is emphasized in the official statement issued by the Claflin Company, which says:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centers in New York has caused great loss to many interests. In the case of the H. B. Claflin Company, the up-town movement of business has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores throughout the country. Their rapidly expanding business has occasioned large capital requirements, which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has therefore become necessary pending a readjustment of the affairs of the company."

But while the influence of New York's "up-town movement" is freely admitted, the financial writers do not find that cause sufficient in itself for the Claflin downfall. Some of them point out that the country banks, which held most of the Claflin paper, had become less accommodating since they were awaiting the changes under the new Currency Law. But the New York *Times Annalist* sums up the opinions of a host of editors, bankers, and business men when it attributes the failure partly to the elimination of the middleman and says:

"The changes in merchandising methods which have tended constantly to bring the producer and the consumer closer together, the natural westward movement of the jobbing trade as the center of population has moved westward, and the inherent financial weakness of a scheme of banking and merchandising which called constantly for heavier borrowings without a commensurate increase in the concern's capital, all combined to undermine the solvency of this concern, which has long held foremost place."

The chief effort of the Claflin Company to meet altered conditions in the dry-goods trade, says *The Annalist*, was by invading the retail field and buying a string of stores scattered throughout the United States and Canada. But this was of no avail, for several reasons. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, the stores were not compelled to buy from the Claflin Company, and they often "preferred not to buy from the wholesale house bearing the Claflin name." Then other retailers in these various cities "naturally did not care to patronize a jobbing house which was financially backing competitors, and the Claflin Company undoubtedly lost a large business in this way, which was not offset by gains from the purchases by the stores it was supposed to control in every particular." Further, we read, "the Claflin name became associated with 'trusts,' and retailers in cities where there were no Claflin stores" would not "buy from Claflin because he was a dry-goods trust magnate." Still more important, to judge from the amount of editorial comment on it, was the fact, as *The Annalist* puts it, that the great inducement to retailers, "aside from common ownership, was that the Claflin Company became practically their bankers, and it was

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this phase of the arrangement that pulled down the structure." "The quite unanimous comment, in both financial and commercial circles," says a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* staff, "has been that the collapse was a clear result of over-extension on the basis of insufficient capital." In the first place, the companies controlled by Claflin would secure funds by notes drawn on the H. B. Claflin Company, indorsed by the Claflin Company, and then discounted by the banks, which considered the Claflin name security enough. So, of the $34,000,000 indebtedness of the company, $30,000,000 is in the form of notes of the subsidiary companies indorsed by Claflin. And the immediate cause of the crash, thinks *The Dry-Goods Economist*, was the inability to meet notes brought back upon the indorser. The company is said to have assets amounting to $44,000,000, and the receivers expect to pay all claims and reorganize the firm on a solid basis. In addition to the "tangle of financial relationships," there is, as *The Dry-Goods Economist* explains, an "exceedingly complicated" ownership relation. First, the H. B. Claflin Company controls its chain of retail stores. Then the majority of the Claflin Company's stock is held by the Associated Merchants Company, itself owning a group of important retail stores, including several in New York. Then the United Dry-Goods Company, in turn, owns control of the Associated Merchants Company, together with another distinct group of stores.

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JOHN CLAFLIN,

Head of the largest wholesale dry-goods house in America, whose failure is variously attributed by the press to New York's up-town movement, the elimination of the middleman, a faulty system of financing, the new Currency Law, and the policies of the Wilson Administration.

So the Claflin firm went down, as *The Wall Street Journal* explains it, because the combination of wholesale and retail business "imposed upon it a financial burden heavier than it could carry." The New York *World's* head-line phrase "Morganized Dry-Goods," a Boston *Transcript* writer's "New-Havenizing Dry-Goods," tell what these papers and such authorities as Samuel Untermyer and Louis D. Brandeis think of the Claflin system. "We've got the money: let the little fellows go in for efficiency," is the *Transcript* writer's expression of the theory it went on. "It is the history of the New Haven Company in the railroad world repeated in the dry-goods world," says Mr. Untermyer. Banks lent not on the merits of the enterprise, but on the credit of its backers. And Mr. Untermyer is inclined to think that "the ramifications of these holding companies have become too complicated for the ordinary banker or business man to understand. It is high time they were suppressed." Mr. Brandeis observes:

"Claflin had the ability to run one, two, or maybe half a dozen stores, but when his syndicate grew to thirty, it was too big for him. Mr. Morgan's death was not responsible for the failure. Had he lived, the system could not have lasted more than six months, nor could the New Haven have lasted had Morgan lived."

A Socialist paper like the New York *Call* naturally declares that "the Claflin failure, like the Siegel failure and the Lorimer bank crash, is purely a symptom of capitalistic disintegration and rottenness."

The Democratic Administration is found partly to blame by the writer of a financial review in the New York *Sun*, who speaks of the failure as resulting "directly from the impossibility of carrying along an unwieldy, sprawling, and somewhat unsound organization against the disintegrating influences of politically agitated hard times." He sees two hopeful signs: the Claflin receivership is a "feature of the closing stage of a cycle of depression," and the disturbance and depression it symbolizes "will have their political consequences in the vote of the country for the election of practically minded men to office." The Democratic Administration is also denounced as directly or indirectly responsible for the Claflin failure, through its tariff and trust policies, in the editorial columns of papers like the New York *Press* (Prog.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), and Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), and by the New York *American's* (Ind.) financial editor. From across the water the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* tells President Wilson that the failure has for him "the full significance of the handwriting on the wall."

In his recent Pittsburg speech ex-President Roosevelt joins the attack on the Wilson Administration, declaring that while "not the slightest progress has been made toward solving the trust question," the "business community has been harassed and harried to no purpose," and that its tariff policy "has done grave injury to the business community and the farming community, and has caused suffering to the wage-workers, and the whole policy of the Administration has been one to cause our people in business, our people on the farms, our people with dinner-pails, to look toward the future with grave concern and apprehension."

But such "grave concern and apprehension" is no part of the mental outlook of the editors of Democratic papers like the New York *World*, Houston *Post*, Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Savannah *News;* they back up the President in his determination to pass the trust bills, and believe he knows what he is talking about when he predicts a coming boom in business. On the day the Claflin failure was announced, and, it has been stated, with knowledge of the event, President Wilson told a visiting group of Virginia editors:

"Here in Washington, through the Bureau of Commerce and other instrumentalities that are at our disposal and through a correspondence which comes into us from all parts of the nation, we are perhaps in a position to judge of the actual condition of business better than those can judge who are at any other single point in the country; and I want to say to you that, as a matter of fact, the signs of a very strong business revival are becoming more and more evident from day to day. . . . . .

"When the program is finished, it is finished; the interrogation points are rubbed off the slate; business is given its constitution of freedom and is bidden to go forward under that constitution. And just as soon as it gets that leave and freedom there will be a boom of business in this country such as we have never witnessed in the United States."

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JUDGE SPEER'S SCOTCH VERDICT

WE FIND DISAPPROVAL exprest by many newspapers at what is virtually the legendary Scotch verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again," pronounced against Judge Emory Speer, of the Southern District of Georgia, by the Democratic majority report of the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the charges against him. In fact, one observer, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), goes still further and very warmly commends the courageous note of the Republican minority report, which, according to press dispatches, "gives the jurist a clean bill of health," describes the inquiry as "cruelly unjust and unfair," and asserts that no attempt was made to defend the judge against "mere slander and abuse that could serve no other purpose than to disgrace and humiliate him." Moreover, the cynical opinion is occasionally met with that one effect of all the subcommittee's labor is a gladdening of heart to "those who welcome any circumstance tending to strengthen the movement for the recall of the judges," while in some quarters it is urged for Judge Speer that now the report passes to the full committee, for action before the adjournment of Congress, the aim should be "to get at the truth by legal evidence, with a view either to his complete exoneration or his trial in the Court of Impeachment."

JUDGE EMORY SPEER,

Who is now said to be in danger of residing "in a twilight zone between the darkness of impeachable guilt and the sunlight of official virtue."

The charges against Judge Speer, press reports recall, are nineteen in number and include allowance of excessive trustee fees to a friend, use of his official position to advance his son-in-law, domestic use of government-paid employees, dissipation of bankrupt estates through needless expense, and arbitrary methods in court procedure. The judgment of the majority report on these accusations is summed up as follows:

"The subcommittee regrets its inability either to recommend a complete acquittal of Judge Speer of all culpability so far as these charges are concerned, on the one hand, or an impeachment on the other. And yet it is persuaded that the competent legal evidence at hand is not sufficient to procure a conviction at the hands of the Senate.

"But it does feel that the record presents a series of legal oppressions and shows an abuse of judicial discretion which, tho falling short of impeachable offenses, demand condemnation and criticism.

"If Judge Speer's judicial acts in the future are marked by the rigorous and inflexible harshness shown by this record, these charges hang as a portentous cloud over his court, impairing his usefulness, impeding the administration of justice, and endangering the integrity of American institutions."

Considering the findings of the subcommittee against Judge Speer, the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) is moved to declare that they "attempt to put that jurist in a twilight zone between the darkness of impeachable guilt and the sunlight of official virtue," and adds, in testimony to the unfairness of the verdict:

"Under such an indictment the presumption of guilt will inevitably attach to him, and yet there is no forum to which he can appeal, no judge before whom he can defend himself. The report is neither one thing nor the other. . . . . .

"In arriving at its conclusions the subcommittee says it availed itself of hearsay testimony. Its reason for not going to the primary sources of information is that there are persons believed to have knowledge of facts discreditable to the accused judge who do not wish to testify because they fear his wrath.

"If there are any such persons they should be found and interrogated. Every means should be exhausted to get the truth from them, and the greater their fear of appearing against the judge the greater the reason for insisting upon their appearance. Is a judge suspected of covering his offenses by terrorizing the people to be sent back to the bench under a cloud, but still a judge? The idea is intolerable."

The general tone of the report, notes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Ind.) disappointedly, shows "more of a desire to let the judge off easy than to try him for conduct unworthy of a judge," but the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) considers that "a great wrong has manifestly been committed, and with the connivance of Congress, or some Congressmen." Then it proceeds to express the hope that "the strange attack" on Judge Speer is not due to the fact that he is a Republican who has presided in a Democratic district for twenty-nine years, while the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.) points its idea of the whole moral of the investigation in these words:

"In short, the Judge Speer case is a reenforcement of the argument for terms for Federal district judges. No President would reappoint Judge Speer in view of the testimony of the House Committee, so long as there are competent lawyers in his district on whom to draw for judicial material. Appointment of judges is probably the best method, but appointment for life is counting too much on human nature. Appointment for fixt terms would be a good amendment to the Constitution, while that venerable framework is in the way of being remodeled and modernized."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SALEM witches (if there were any) got even at last.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THIS is the season when the hatters get their Panama tolls.—*Columbia State.*

IS Congress trying to cure sick business, or merely to put it out of its misery?—*Wall Street Journal.*

NAVIGATION could be made fairly safe if the ships were removed from the ocean.—*New York American.*

NOW that Walter Johnson is married, he'll have to put something on the home plate instead of over it.—*Columbia State.*

THE moderate element in Ireland is believed to be smuggling in guns and ammunition for the purpose of preventing a civil war between the Ulstermen and the Nationalists.—*New York Evening Post.*

IN Massachusetts a legislator can not appear for official duty without a coat. In New York he can work in any kind of a costume so long as he wears the right sort of a collar.—*New York American.*

WHILE some say the Wilson Administration is responsible for the Claflin failure, others say it was caused by women's non-use of petticoats. So, if it wasn't the Democrats, it was the women.—*Springfield Republican.*

PROBABLY the oil interests in Greece started the Trojan war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

STRANGE that protocol didn't contain an apology for even demanding a salute.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SOMEHOW it seems as tho the mediation class had got as far as "A B C" and then stuck.—*Washington Post.*

IT is one thing to make this country swallow legislation, but it takes the Supreme Court to show how to digest it.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHEN you hear her in the grand-stand asking why the man with the stick is trying to prevent the fellow in the mask from receiving the ball, you will know that it is Fanny's first play.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROGRESSIVES should be a bit wary about substituting "Hold the Fort" for "Onward, Christian Soldiers." One of the verses begins, "See the mighty host advances, Satan leading on."—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

CLARENCE DARROW'S suggestion that labor-unions be under the direct supervision of the Federal Government is at least better than having the Federal Government under the direct supervision of the labor-unions.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A DOUBLE-BARRELED DANGER.

(Conversation may be advantageous, but it is to be hoped that they won't light up.) —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

ANOTHER PERIL.

MR. REDMOND—"Oh, Mr. Asquith, sorr! for the Lord's sake don't be afther drowning it!" —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

MORE DISTRESS FOR IRELAND.

ANOTHER IRISH ARMY

THE LATEST MOVEMENT in the Home Rule controversy comes from Mr. John Redmond, who has exprest his approval of the newly formed army of the Nationalist Volunteers, and makes suggestions for handling them. It is true that up to two months ago the Nationalist leader thought the Volunteer movement a little premature, but now he is convinced that it is necessary by armed force to "vindicate and safeguard the Home Rule cause." While hesitation and vacillation had for some time seemed to dominate the leaders of the new movement, Mr. Redmond has inspired the Volunteers with resolution by indorsing this warlike demonstration, which the Nationalists in general hail with enthusiasm. But division between two sections of the Home Rule party is reported as imminent in Dublin. All Nationalists are not in favor of the Volunteer movement, a result which Mr. Redmond earnestly deprecates. In a letter to the press he gives his own view of the situation as follows:

"Up to two months ago I felt that the Volunteer movement was somewhat premature, but the effect of Sir Edward Carson's threats upon public opinion in England, the House of Commons, and the Government, occurrences at the Curragh camp, and the successful gun-running in Ulster vitally altered the position, and the Irish party took steps about six weeks ago to inform their friends and supporters in the country that in their opinion it was desirable to support the Volunteer movement, with the result that within the last six weeks the movement has spread like prairie fire, and all the Nationalists of Ireland will shortly be enrolled."

Ireland was recently described in the House of Lords as "an armed camp," and the London *Times* gives the following table as confirmatory of the phrase. There are now in Ireland:

Regular Forces	24,400
Royal Irish Constabulary	10,460
National Volunteers	80,000
Ulster Volunteers	84,000

The Times says that while England has long been debating how to raise an English army, she has not turned to Ireland, whose military spirit is a fact of history. To quote the words which point out Dublin as an example to London:

"Current events in Ireland expose the folly and the weakness of the decision which has prevented us from extending to Ireland the military organization, such as it is, of Great Britain. These events have also so disclosed the military possibilities of Ireland. We in Great Britain, with our forty-one million people, and with all the resources of civilization at our backs, have not been able to raise in seven years as many Volunteers as Ireland, with her five million people, and against the intentions of the Government, has been able to raise in about as many months. The Lord Chancellor calls all the Irish Volunteers illegal and unconstitutional. So undoubtedly they are. It is a lasting reflection upon the Government

THE TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

LORD HALDANE—"Grossly illegal and utterly unconstitutional!—as I said the other day at Oxford; but to the heart of an ex-War-Lord, how beautiful!" —*Punch* (London).

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that their creation should ever have been permitted. But at the same time the Irish Volunteers deserve this credit—namely, that with every obstacle thrown in their way, and with not a shilling of public money paid to them, they are doing better than the Territorials, who have been petted and pampered by all sorts and conditions of men, and cost us three and a half millions of good money annually. Ulster, just now, is the only district in the British Isles which no foreign enemy would venture to attack. The rest of Ireland aspires to the same privileged position. The people of Ireland have a cause which they consider worth sacrifice and effort; and the possession of such a cause is worth all other motives for effort in the world."

The comment of the general London press is altogether an echo of party opinion. The Unionist *Morning Post* (London) remarks complacently that the Asquith ministry is now in a dilemma, and we read:

"What is the result of Liberal rule? Ireland is divided into armed and hostile camps, and at any moment some incident may give the signal for civil war between forces whose political enmity would be embittered by the fierce passions of racial and religious animosity. To such a pass have things come that it is difficult to see how there can be any road out of the entanglement which will not be stained with blood. Even Liberals have now ceased to talk of Ulster bluff. They know that any attempt to drive the Irish Loyalists under the heel of a Nationalist Parliament must lead to bloodshed on a scale that would appal even the most bellicose of their professional pacifists. On the other hand, if the Government fail to grant Home Rule, or consent to the exclusion of Ulster, the Nationalist Volunteers threaten to take the field. From a military point of view their resistance might not prove very formidable. They lack the leadership, the discipline, the organization, and the equipment, and, above all, the determined spirit of the Ulstermen. But they could vent their wrath on the scattered minority in the Southern and Western provinces, and any one who remembers the horrible outrages that marked the land war in the eighties will not expect Nationalists, raging at the failure of their hopes and maddened by racial and religious fanaticism, to show much mercy to their helpless foes. And if vengeance is wreaked on the Loyalists in Nationalist Ireland, there is certain to be a savage war of reprisals in the North. Thus there seems a very fair prospect that the fruits of Liberal policy will be bloodshed, sorrow, and suffering in every part of the country, and that Ireland will be cursed for a generation with a legacy of bitter memories and hatreds which will divide her people more effectually than if the two sections were placed on opposite sides of the Irish Sea."

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS,
Our Minister to Greece, who scores the Great Powers of Europe for their Albanian policy.

The above is a good specimen of Unionist comment, but *The Daily Chronicle* and such Liberal papers as *The Daily News* and its London congeners speak in a different tone. *The News* observes:

"On the general position the emergence of the Volunteer movement has had a striking effect. In has changed the atmosphere in Ulster as much as in Parliament. The attitude of Ulster to Nationalist Ireland has always been largely one of contempt. This attitude has vanished before the startling demonstration of the past month, and the whole character of the controversy is changed. There is respect where there was formerly only scorn. It is not impossible that this new feeling will have a profound effect on the situation. Evidence accumulates that there is nowhere any desire for exclusion, and that the tendency is all in the direction of a settlement on the basis of large administrative concessions to Ulster and of substantial advantages in representation to the Protestants. We have never believed in civil war. We believe in it less to-day than ever we did, for the National Volunteers have made it less thinkable. The future of that movement and of the similar movement in Ulster will, we hope, be in the direction of union, not on the basis of antagonism to this country, but for the establishment of a great Territorial force in Ireland."

The Daily Chronicle (London) remarks:

"The new force has arisen as it were by magic. Its spontaneity is its most remarkable feature. For the past two years Nationalist Ireland has been singularly quiet and restrained. Its placidity was as remarkable as the self-imposed silence of the Irish Members in the House of Commons. All the while drilling and arming went on in Ulster; statesmen, Privy Councilors, deputy lieutenants, and magistrates openly boasted that they were organizing a force to defy the law. The Tory press in this country published with wearisome iteration extravagant articles in laudation of the Covenanting Army, and scandalous efforts were made by the party of law and order to use this force for the purpose of overawing Parliament and defying the authority of the Crown. These examples of lawlessness in high places did not go unheeded in Ireland. And at last very quietly and with incredible swiftness the Nationalists determined that they, too, would band themselves together in a military force to preserve the new-won liberties of Ireland. Unlike Sir Edward Carson, who inspired and directed the formation of the Covenanting force, Mr. Redmond sought to check the Nationalist Volunteer movement. He failed to do so, because of the intense popular feeling that has been aroused in Ireland by the armed movement in Ulster. The Nationalist Volunteers have, so to speak, sprung from the very ground. They may yet prove a force to be reckoned with. How can the Tory party, which has been inciting to rebellion in Ulster, deal with them?"

In reference to the bickerings, heartburnings, and threatened disruption of the Irish Volunteer League caused by the struggle of two factions for the control of the new army, the *Times's* political correspondent writes from Dublin that Mr. Redmond has realized that faction is threatening his party. He has written a letter to the press in which he acknowledged that in the controlling committee of the Volunteers, a sort of Nationalist War Office, numbering twenty-five in all, the majority are not members of the Irish party, while "in the rank and file of the Irish Volunteers at least 95 per cent. are supporters of the Irish party and its policy." The Irish leader fears that the Volunteers may swamp the Nationalists, and says:

"This is a condition of things which plainly can not continue. The rank and file of the Volunteers and the responsible leaders of the Irish people are entitled, and indeed are bound, to demand some security that an attempt shall not be made in the name of the Volunteers to dictate policy to the National party, who as the elected representatives of the people are charged with the responsibility of deciding on the policy best calculated to bring the National movement to success. Moreover, a military organization is of its very nature so grave and serious an undertaking that every responsible Nationalist in the country who supports it is entitled to the more substantial guaranties against any possible imprudence."

The importance of the Irish Volunteer movement may be judged from the twenty-five eminent men of reputation in almost every walk of life who form the Irish War Office and have shown a certain independence of Mr. Redmond.

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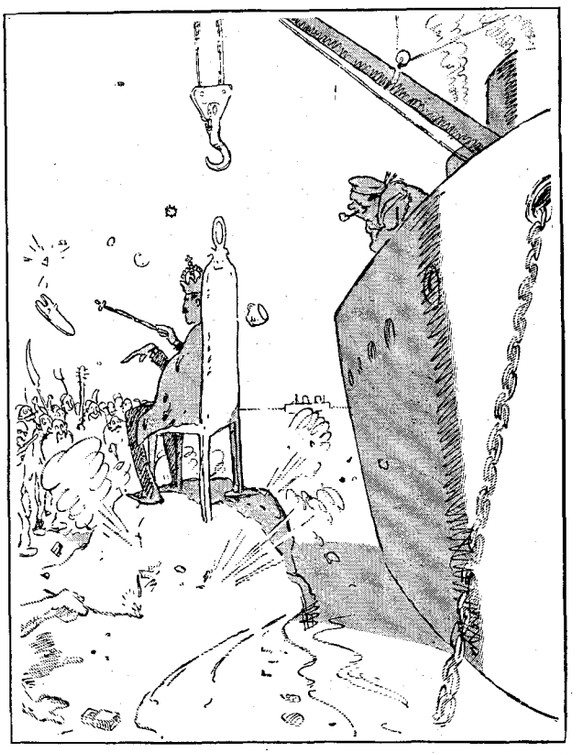
ALBANIA'S PLIGHT

THE SCATHING CRITICISM made by our Minister to Greece upon the "epochal scandal of anarchy, incompetence, hypocrisy, and murder" at Durazzo reminds some editors of Sir Lionel Carden's reported strictures on our Mexican policy and recalls to others the advice Colonel Roosevelt gave the British on the correct government for Egypt. No one denies that Albania is a long way from being a paradise, and all the papers in Europe are filled with accounts of its sufferings, but Europe thinks it "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" for a diplomat to come right out and lecture the European concert. Yet the Latin satirist says that "indignation drives the man of sensibility into poetry," and this must account for the sensational, altho perhaps accurate, view of the situation in Albania which has been published under the title, "An Open Statement," by Mr. George Fred Williams, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. His main contention is that Albania should be governed by Albanians, that Home Rule, in short, should be granted. At present anarchy and confusion prevail in Durazzo. As he says of his inquiries in that capital:

"Five ostensible governments were in sight: First, the six Great Powers with all the power; second, the commission with control of the civil administration and finance; third, the Holland gendarmerie with control of the military; fourth, the Prince with any powers remaining; fifth, the Ministry with no powers. Each one of these governments was fighting every other, saving the first, which apparently is so discordant within itself that it has abandoned all the rest to their fate. All are cursing the Powers for their discord and helplessness, and are expecting at any moment to be driven out of Durazzo.

"I found a state of anarchy, and that the sovereignty of Albania remains where it belongs—in the people of the country. I found a Prince calling himself a King with no powers, no territory, and no subjects, except his wife and children."



THE HELPFUL FLEET OFF DURAZZO.

"Have no fear, your Majesty! Reign peacefully! Whenever anything goes wrong, we will take you and your throne aboard."

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

Of the way in which Prince von Wied has so far maintained his position, by setting up one section of his subjects against another, Mr. Williams observes:

"The people of an inoffensive nation are being murdered in cold blood; the so-called Government of Albania is merely a state of anarchy. I had read the statements of the press treating the Durazzo Government as a serious subject and attempting to give it dignity by ridiculous falsehoods, and I deem it to be my duty to expose it as a screaming farce performed before a suffering and bleeding people.

"The Wied Government has shown skill and success in one respect only: It has been able to prevail upon the various religions and racial forces of Albania to set upon each other with murderous purpose. Hundreds of Albanian lives have thus been sacrificed at the hands of Albanians."

The character of Prince von Wied and the difficulties which encompass him are set forth more in detail by the German press, and we read in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) that William of Wied is a timid, helpless, and bewildered administrator. Hence all his troubles, declares this paper. He has been panic-stricken, we are told, by the revolt of his subjects, and while he may have loyalty and sincerity, such qualities alone are not enough to equip a king of Albania. A strong hand and a spirit akin to recklessness are needed for that game. It is true that he has an armed force at his disposal.

"Yet the Prince fears that he can not rely on his own army, which may relapse into riot and disorder. He fears that the commander of these forces may misuse his power as Essad did. In fact, what is there that he does not fear? He forgets that no enterprise such as his can be undertaken without peril—that no one can even sit at his own fireside without running a risk of some kind or other."

It is evident, we read further, that William will not take an independent initiative. He stands between two foreign counselors, Italy and Austria. Each professes to be his friend, like *Codlin* and *Short*, while both are regarded with suspicion by the rest of Europe. Says the German writer:

"The Italian papers have been filled with lying and laughable items over the Albanian uprising. They have been ready to say that the danger has arisen from Austrian intrigues, while the rescue of the Prince was an exploit of the Italian Ambassador at Durazzo. As a matter of fact, it was the Italians who did their very best to increase the panic in Durazzo and induced the Prince, with his Princess, to take refuge on board an Italian ship of war. The Ambassador of Italy, Baron Aliotti, imprest upon the Prince that under the circumstances, as Ambassador of Italy, he could no longer assume the responsibility of guaranteeing William's life, and that the presence of the Prince at the approach of the revolters would only infuriate them to more shedding of blood. . . . . .

"If the Italians hypocritically, and William of Wied sincerely, dreaded the peril with too much anxiety, this does not diminish the impression made upon Europe by the helplessness and cowardice of the Mpret. It can not be denied that even on the Austrian side the peril was exaggerated. Nevertheless, this does not lessen the impression of helpless cowardice presented by the leading personage in the incident. He saw in the beginning of a feeble peasant revolt a terrible calamity which threatened the existence of the Albanian kingdom."

The Prince should be more independent, should get rid of Austrian and Italian war-ships and rely upon himself with an unsuspicious confidence in the loyalty of his Albanian mountaineers, says the German writer, adding:

"Through half-measures, through the promulgation of orders a moment afterward to be revoked, through feeble, dilatory, and suspicious activity, it has been brought to pass that in so short a period the Prince's throne in Albania has almost fallen. This has happened, not by the fault of the people, not by the fault of their leaders, but simply from the failure of the Prince to exhibit decision and energetic action and to hold in his own hand quietly and firmly the rod of government without relying upon foreign counselors and foreign body-guards. Instead of doing this, he allows a ship to be anchored in his harbor in order that he may at any moment take to flight. If Prince William wishes to accomplish the work which he has undertaken to do in Albania, he must forget that his person is under the protection of the Powers, he must become an Albanian and with his Albanians must stand or fall."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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JAPAN'S PRECARIOUS POSITION

INDIGNATION is exprest by the Japanese newspapers at the American attitude revealed by the publication of the Japanese-American correspondence on Japanese immigration into our Pacific-coast States, and some of them urge their Government to find a remedy for what they style an "insulting" situation. So the cable reports, and the mails will bring us their more detailed complaint later. In the meantime we find a discussion of Japan's position in the Paris *Soleil*, which believes that Japan has taken her seat in the circle of Great Powers a little prematurely and may have to retire to a more modest position. In adopting Western civilization, we are told, Japan, which was by no means prepared for such changes, imported two very dangerous institutions, parliamentarism and industrialism, which have brought upon her nothing but suffering and danger. The conflict of parties in her parliamentary government is so serious as to threaten the disintegration of the nation. Industrialism and competition, says the *Soleil*, make necessary the exploitation of infant- and woman-labor. The writer of this article quotes from a recent publication of Mr. Eugene Brieux, "Au Japon, par Java, La Chine, La Corée." He tells us that this French traveler has visited the factories of Japan, and has seen at Osaka unhappy little girls of twelve plying the loom, from which they do not lift either their hands or their eyes for twelve hours of the day. In Japan, he declares, there are 350,000 working girls under twenty. Each day, after their work is done, they clean up the shop, sleep two or three in the same bed, and have no holiday excepting once in fifteen days. Let us quote the conclusions at which Mr. Brieux arrives:

"Japan has got to the end of her physical strength. She seems to be exhausted. The military expenses of the country are out of all proportion to her wealth. This has been endured with a true heroism, silent, unrecognized, willingly dissimulated through a pride which has enabled the people to add to the ordinary burdens of life those taxes imposed in order that ironclads may be built, cannons and rifles purchased, and a formidable army maintained on a war footing. Japan's victories over China and Russia did not enrich her treasury."

Socialism, unemployment, and even an anarchic rage against the reigning sovereign have been some of the results of Japan's imitation of Western habits and usages. To quote further from Mr. Brieux:

"Japan is hungry; she is sick. The development of her industries has created socialism, and abject poverty has aroused the spirit of revolt. In Tokyo alone the number of the unemployed often exceeds one hundred thousand. There are certain signs that lead us to think that an ill-wind is beginning to blow over the institutions and the moral principles which have given its strength to this country. For instance, a violent popular demonstration took place before the Imperial palace and a train which was carrying the Mikado was fired upon. Even the military virtues of the country are being impaired. According to a newspaper of Osaka, in a single year more than 16,000 young men have endeavored to shirk military service."

But corruption in Japan goes deeper still and permeates even the moral sphere of Japanese life, and we read:

"Faith vanishes and with it morality. The corruption of the students of either sex is an avowed fact, according to a Japanese paper. Those who have escaped this corruption are totally lacking in energy and character."

Mr. Brieux, who is an artist as well as a writer, notices with grief what he somewhat invidiously styles "the Americanization and disfigurement" of the country scenery. There are no rosy tints in his forecast of Japan's future. Revolution, assassinations, and self-abandonment to the instinctive passions are bound to bring Japan down to the level of the worst states in the world viewed in their basest aspects. While Mr. Brieux does not

LONGINGS FOR PEACE.

AMERICA—"If only I could get the flag free from these pesky cactuses!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

A BLOW-UP.

The war god's star still seems to be in the ascendent. —*Canadian Courier* (Toronto).

OUR MEXICAN DILEMMA IN CARICATURE.

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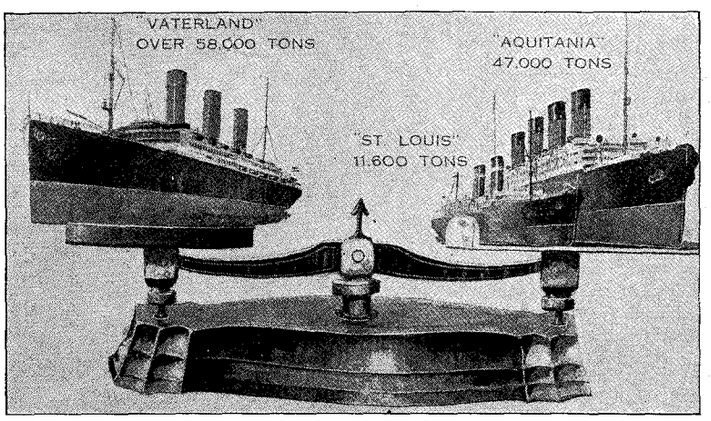
dwell upon Japanese domestic politics, he remarks that the old political virtues of Japan as maintained by the ancient clans are now rarely found to exist. They have been eaten out, enfeebled, and soured by the parliamentarism which there, as elsewhere, scatters the special seeds of corruption. He says that the naval scandal shows that the naval authorities are in the pay of the German ironmasters. He then touches upon the dangers of Japan's geographical position:

"Japan is environed by powerful enemies—the imperialist United States, autocratic Russia, and China ruled by a dictator. Little Japan, democratic and forgetful of her past, has terrible neighbors. It must necessarily be that some day or other she must learn, must in fact borrow from them, that experience of life which she now claims with such courage, bravado, recklessness, and dash."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WAR FOR TRADE

"FULL STEAM AHEAD!" shouted Dr. Philip Heineken, Director-General of the North German Lloyd, as he closed a panegyric on the Kaiser as the supreme architect of German sea-power, both naval and mercantile. We see what is meant by "Full Steam Ahead!" when we are told that Germany is placing 50,000- and 60,000-ton vessels in the North Atlantic at the rate of two or three a year, says Mr. Frederic William Wile, in the London *Daily Mail*. A German commercial invasion of New Zealand ports is also impending, we are told. German freight-vessels of the finest modern type have banished obsolete cargo-boats from South American service, and the lion's share of trade with Brazil and Argentina has already fallen to Germany. Big steamships in groups of seven are being laid down for the Australian and Far-Eastern trades with Germany. This writer thinks that the expansion of German shipping is no less important to British interests than the development of the Kaiser's Navy. He proceeds:



THE "AQUITANIA" AND THE "VATERLAND" COMPARED BY THE LONDON "SPHERE."

The tonnage of the great German liner equals the tonnage of the *Aquitania* plus the well-known American liner *St. Louis*. The *Bismarck* will be still larger.

"The German mercantile marine had its very mainspring in the determination to emancipate German trade from slavish dependence on British vessels. That humiliating condition was not effectually remedied until Bismarck inaugurated his great policy of vigorous government support for shipping and export trade, consisting of ship subsidies, protective tariffs, acquisition of colonies, and conquest of new markets."

The merchant ships of Germany are to be like the spies sent into the Promised Land to find out new trade avenues and new means of enlarging Germany's mercantile activities:

"The significant thing about the German mercantile marine is that it is not merely a trade-carrier, but a trade-finder, a pioneer in the highest sense of that oft-misused term. The ships of Hamburg and Bremen do not lie lazily at anchor at home or in foreign ports waiting for trade to turn up like some haughty chauffeur on a cab-rank. They make it their business to create trade. That is why Herr Ballin organized an 'independent' German exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition when the German Government officially declined to do so. That is why he offered to transport German wares to and from San Francisco free of charge, and to carry British exhibits on the same terms, if desired. That is why the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines are in the forefront of the new associations being formed month by month for market exploitation in every quarter of the globe. German shippers believe implicitly that 'trade follows the flag.' It is always their flag—the German merchant emblem—which is carried in front of the German commercial army. The naval ensign is never far behind."

This progress in Germany's trade relations abroad is fostered by the personal interest of the Kaiser himself, and we read:

"To the Kaiser the mercantile marine is as dear as his Navy itself. He attends the launchings of mammoth liners and takes trial trips in them. He congratulates the 'Hapag' and the Lloyd on every new achievement—the opening of a service, the attainment of a speed record, the noteworthy act of a captain. He showers honors upon Herr Ballin and Herr Heineken, serves as peacemaker when their lines quarrel, and graces Hamburg and Bremen often and regularly with his presence. He dispatches Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia on the maiden voyage of the liner de luxe which is to inaugurate a new epoch in Germany's designs on South American trade, assigns him the simultaneous mission of touring Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, and orders Germany's two newest dreadnoughts to cruise in South American waters at the same time."

Mr. Wile closes with the following striking statistics:

"Figures, people say, talk. Never have they told a more eloquent story than the statistical record of German shipping. In 1900 the Kaiser's mercantile marine totaled 2,495,389 tons. To-day it is more than double—5,050,000 tons—and is the second largest in the world. The German mercantile marine is, of course, far behind Great Britain's tonnage of roundly 19,500,000, but it has increased 20 per cent. since 1910, as against Great Britain's increase of 7.4 per cent.

"Including the 62,000-ton 'bigger sister' of the *Vaterland* and *Imperator* . . . and seventeen other ocean-going vessels now on the stocks (which include three 21,000-ton ships for the South American trade), the Hamburg-American Line has a tonnage of 1,360,360, contained in 196 ocean-going vessels. In 1886, when Herr Ballin joined the 'Hapag,' as the Hamburg-American Line is called, its capital was £750,000 and gross profits were £125,000. To-day the capital is £9,000,000, and in 1913 the line earned £2,926,050. While the recent general meeting was voting to increase the capital from £7,500,000 to £9,000,000—it had been quintupled between 1897 and 1913—a shareholder suggested that at the present rate the company's capital in 1927 would be £25,000,000. 'I hope so,' quietly rejoined Herr Ballin, 'for we may be sure in that event that conditions will make such a capital extremely useful.'

"The North German Lloyd's ocean fleet of 101 vessels accounts for gross tonnage of 982,857, including two liners of 28,000 and 35,000 tons soon to enter the transatlantic service, and fourteen vessels being built for the Australian and Far-Eastern trades. In 1888 the Lloyd's capital was £1,000,000. It is now £6,250,000.

"The Hamburg-South-American Line (controlled by the 'Hapag') owns a fleet of thirty-seven liners, soon to include two 19,000-ton vessels. The Hansa Line of Bremen, which concentrates on India and the Far East, operates sixty-three ocean vessels with a tonnage of 419,258, and is building fifteen new ships. The Hansa pays a 20 per cent. dividend, a striking testimonial of the success with which German shipping is at work on the other side of the world."

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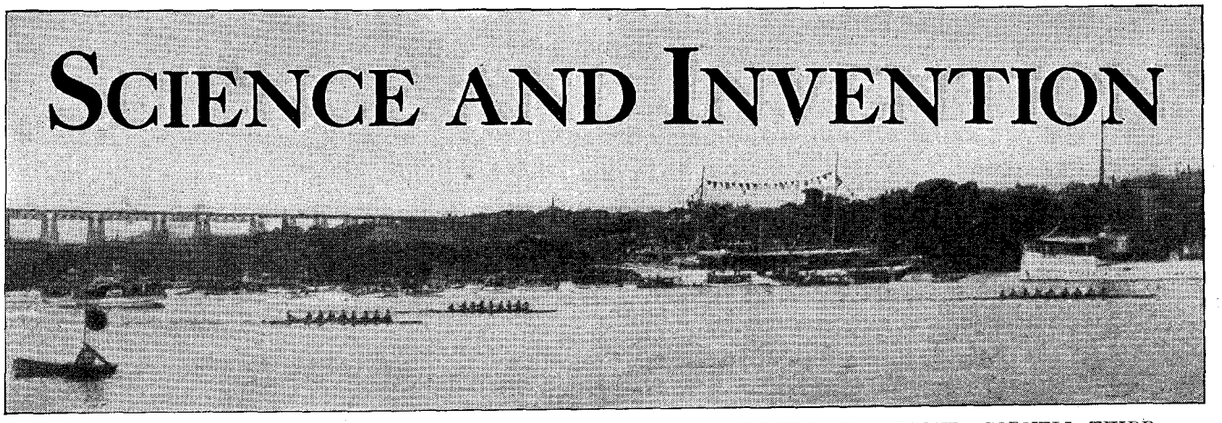
SCIENCE AND INVENTION



FINISH OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA: COLUMBIA FIRST, PENNSYLVANIA SECOND, CORNELL THIRD.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BOAT-RACING

THE MEMBERS of the winning crew in a boat-race feel that they have demonstrated their mastery over their bodies—much as the successful passage of an examination demonstrates mastery over the mind. The result is a "unique feeling of control," beside which any mere gain in muscular strength sinks into insignificance. This is the opinion of a German physiologist, Mr. A. Lehrbecher, and is the result of measurements and observations of the members of one of the academic rowing clubs at Wurzburg. Such violent exercise as rowing in a race has been in disfavor among physiologists of late, and these experiments may do something to rehabilitate it. In reviewing Lehrbecher's work, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) remarks editorially that we have surprizingly little definite information about "the specific influence of bodily exercise on the human mechanism." Lehrbecher's investigations bring out some interesting facts, particularly timely at this regatta season, one or two of which are unexpected. To quote in substance:

"A surprizing feature in Lehrbecher's measurements is the failure to demonstrate a considerable increase in the size of the muscles of various regions in the course of a two-months' training. Familiar observation and the physiologic teaching of the present day lead one to expect pronounced development in the arm, for example, when this is subjected to vigorous exercise. Several factors may have entered into the absence of evidence of increased proportions in the musculation of these German oarsmen. Hypertrophy of the muscles may have been compensated for in the total volume of the limbs and other parts measured by the disappearance of surplus fat. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that rowing does not confine its demands to limited groups of muscles, which is the case in many other sports such as boxing or fencing. In skilful rowing the arms are drawn into participation far less than the inexpert layman is wont to believe; on the other hand, the abdominal muscles and the legs are called on to assume a not inconsiderable share of the special effort.

"All students of the physiology of exercise are agreed that the acceleration of the pulse attending a definite exertion grows less and less with training.

"The subtle influence on the nervous system of training for a decisive competitive event is recognized by those immediately concerned as an element liable to determine success or failure, but is rarely considered from the broader point of view of its effect on the welfare of the person concerned. Most candidates show more or less 'nervousness' and increased irritability toward the end of a period of training, and this mental condition is well known to the experts. It has been counted as favorable in the case of college athletes that their scholastic duties act to divert attention in some measure from the 'nerve-straining' features of athletic training. The same factor of distraction has been held to account for the often unexpected success of crews composed of business men who devote only their leisure moments to the somewhat monotonous rigor of training and practise.

"The conclusions of a physiologic observer who has followed a season of training with unbiased expert eyes are worthy of close consideration. The possible dangers of competitive rowing are not concealed by him. Even with careful supervision, overexertion of the heart, nervous exhaustion, and other untoward symptoms may arise. Such features can be averted by intelligent guidance; in other words, by training under the eye of a competent medical adviser rather than a muscular giant or an athletic trickster. Speaking from a personal experience, Lehrbecher frankly says that the choicest reward of the great effort of six weeks' preparation is not the absolute gain in muscular strength or bodily mastery, but rather a unique feeling of control over an organism that is equal to the greatest exertions. The feeling of having participated in a regatta is not greatly unlike the sense of satisfaction which attends the successful completion of an examination. The one demonstrates the mastery of the body, the other that of the mind. We are warned, however, of an additional duty rarely fulfilled by the present system of athletic competitions. It is the necessity of providing for some acceptable continuance of activity so that the derived gain of a season's training will not change to loss and the well-trained person revert to the other extreme of unhygienic living."

EVERYTHING OF PAPER-PULP—Every week or two a few additions are made to the list of things that may be manufactured out of paper. It looks as if a paper world might materialize in a not far distant future. Says a contributor to *Prometheus* (Leipzig), No. 34:

"It is very doubtful whether another material so universally useful as paper-pulp is to be found. Car-wheels of paper made a great sensation years ago, but paper belting and cog-wheels are now well known, as are paper garments, which are now used in great quantities in the Chicago City Hospital, being burned afterward. Even paper stockings and towels have been used in America, and paper towels are used on the South German railway sleeping-cars. . . . In America, water-proof rain-coats are made of paper that can be folded up and put in one's pocket, . . . while the Japanese coolie (Japan is the land where walls and windows are made of paper) can buy a paper waterproof for a few cents and wear it a year. Barrels, pails, bathtubs, cooking utensils, and wash-boards of paper are to be found in many houses. Floor coverings and wall hangings of paper are nothing new, while paper gas-pipes are not seldom met. Paper insulating material, imitation leather, and threads and fabrics of the same material follow without number. Sails are something new in the way of paper articles, while hygienic paper drinking-cups and bottles that can be thrown away as soon as used are employed in greater and greater numbers. Paper-pulp and paper of all kinds have won out as packing material, from the finest examples of the industrial carton to the coarse paper-bag for weights of a hundred pounds or more. Lately paper-pulp has appeared as a substitute for wood in carpentry, especially in ship-building, where lightness is all-important. Boards, laths, etc., of paper pulp which can easily be prest into shape, are much cheaper than those of wood, as are plastic ornaments of all kinds. Such imitation boards of paper-pulp can easily be fastened together with paper screws—the newest things in paper-pulp. . . . These short records seem to indicate the early use of paper-pulp in an almost universal field."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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TWO-STORY FARMING

THE STORY of how farmers in France, Italy, and Spain grow two crops at once on the same land is told under this heading in *The Century Magazine* (July) by J. Russell Smith. One of Mr. Smith's "two stories" is up in the air, on the branches of trees, while the other is on the ground. In other words, what he advocates is the growing of fruit- or nut-trees in the same field with grain or vegetables. He believes that we can utilize the plan in this country to our advantage, altho he admits that difference of conditions will prevent servile imitation of the European farmers in the matter of crops. It is true that crops may be seen growing beneath the branches of some American orchards, but the practise is regarded with disfavor by many agricultural experts. As Mr. Smith explains, the European plan is to space the trees widely, so that the crops below and above do not interfere with each other. He writes in substance:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Century Magazine."

TYPICAL TWO-STORY FARM IN MAJORCA.—WHEAT BENEATH, ALMONDS ABOVE.

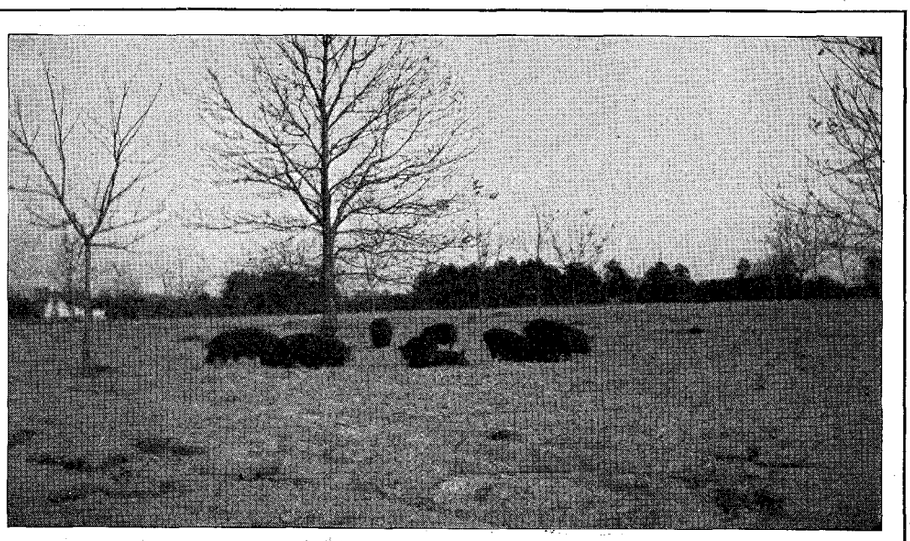
When the frost destroyed one crop, the farmers fell back on the second.

"A mighty frost swept the Mediterranean last spring about the time the almonds were in bloom. It wiped away the possibilities of many a crop as clean as a sponge wipes a chalk problem from a blackboard. Two months later I found the almond-farmers of Majorca in a cheerful mood, very cheerful, indeed, when it is remembered that the almond covers a much larger proportion of their territory than the apple does in any county of New York, Virginia, or Oregon. These island farmers had cyclone-cellars, so to speak, and into this refuge they had dodged when the whirlwinds of frost struck them. They were two-story farmers, and when the frost destroyed one crop, they fell back on the second. They had losses, but not disaster. Their profits were gone, but not their living. Thus they could afford to be cheerful. A similar frost in the orange districts of Florida or California has literally thrown whole communities into mourning, because the people were one-story farmers. They had all their eggs in one basket, so that one blow smashed their hopes for a harvest that year, and actually threw many into bankruptcy.

"Approximately nine-tenths of the arable area of Majorca, one of the Spanish islands in the Mediterranean, is planted out to crop-yielding trees. That makes one-story agriculture. Then, beneath the trees grain is grown. That makes the second story, which may properly be likened to the cyclone-cellar.

"In the average cases it works out that the grain crops pay the cost of the operation, and the tree crops come along and make the profits. The failure of the almonds, or the off years with the carobs or olives, therefore, leaves no deficits, and the years of good-tree harvests are the years of profit. If, as is at times the case in the best-regulated lands, there is a shortage in the grain crop, it has more than an even chance of being equalized that same season by the tree harvest.

"No one should be deceived into thinking that they get 100 per cent. grain crop and also 100 per cent. tree crop. That would be too good to be true, too much like eating your cake and having it. The trees send their roots down into the subsoil, and their tops into the upper air. The small grain attends to the surface, and does most of its growing in the winter, when the rains come and the trees are resting. Between them the two stories of this agriculture make more income than either story could have done by itself. Then, too, the cultivation and fertilization of the grain are an unquestioned benefit to the trees, which thus become, in a sense, a by-product of the grain-growing.



MR. HOG EARNING HIS BOARD ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

Rooting up the remnants of a sweet-potato crop in a young pecan orchard.

"The farmers of southwestern France annually send to this country millions of pounds of choice Persian (so-called English) walnuts, and yet there are not ten orchards in the whole region. A French farmer gave me this explanation:

"'If we planted the trees in regular rows, close together, we could grow nothing beneath them, for they cast a dense shade; but if we scatter them about the fields, there is plenty of light, and wheat will grow close to the trees.'

"The Italian farmers long ago adopted the two-story agriculture by planting rows of mulberry-trees across their wheat-fields, and then having grape-vines climb up the mulberry-trees.

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Thus the same field yields bread, wine, and silk from the worms that feed on the mulberry-leaves."

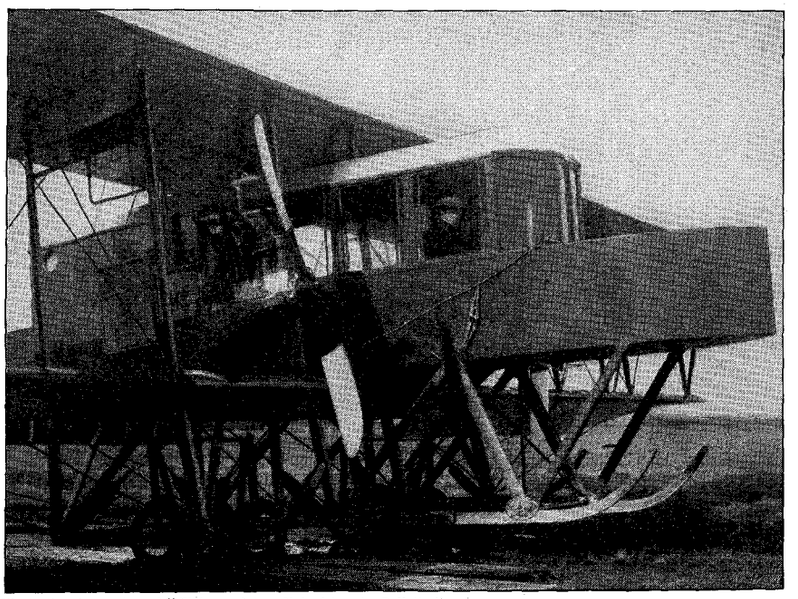
Mr. Smith asserts that what we need in America is a two-story agriculture. The principle, he says, is a good one, and we must adapt it to American conditions. That we can do so he has no doubt. It is merely a matter of combining elements that we are already familiar with separately. Take, for instance, the pecan and the pig, which he regards as the combination that will lead the way in American "two-story" work. He says:

"One of the important discoveries of farm-efficiency experts is the fact that a pig is good for something besides eating and being eaten. He can work. For the last hundred years we have been regarding the pig as a kind of star boarder when we should have been regarding him as a harvest hand. The days of porcine luxury are passing, and on a steadily increasing number of farms the pig may be classified among those having gainful occupation. The point is this: instead of laboriously feeding the pig in small enclosures, where he eats what we with human labor bring him, we turn him into the fields to gather for himself.

"The really new part lies in the fact that we have worked out successions of quick-growing crops like oats and vetch, barley and vetch, cow-peas, soy-beans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Japanese cane, crimson clover, red clover, and the old standby of corn, so that the farmer does little more than plow and plant, and drive his pigs from field to field to harvest the crops as they ripen. As soon as the pigs leave the first field, the farmer plows it up and plants the next crop and so on. When the pig goes from the fourth or fifth, it is to market, and the farmer puts a big deposit in the bank, for his labor bill has been small. He has used no reaper. He has not had the pains of making hay, no harvest rush. The pigs walked round and harvested for him, and thought it quite a lark at that."

This, of course, is merely an isolated example. Mr. Smith is sure that the "two-story" principle will work with us in all sorts of ways and needs only a little study and experiment:

"We have a great machine for the promotion of agriculture: a United States department, thirty or forty State departments, forty-six agricultural colleges, over fifty agricultural experiment stations, and two hundred substations. Most of these seem never to have heard of a two-story agriculture. They should go into the woods and byways and get all these promising wild things, form of them an awkward squad, shape them up, and give us a score of new tree crops to make the upper part of a two-story agriculture that will feed both man and beast."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Flying and Aero Club of America Bulletin."

THE "AERIAL OMNIBUS" THAT CARRIES SIXTEEN PASSENGERS.

See note on next page.

"TWILIGHT SLEEPS" AND MEDICAL PUBLICITY

WIDE-SPREAD CRITICISM, among medical men, has been directed against the article in *McClure's Magazine* (quoted in our issue of June 6) regarding a method for producing painless childbirth by anesthesia. Apparently it is not denied that the so-called "twilight sleep" has been successfully employed by Drs. Krönig and Gauss, of Freiburg, Germany, but the laudatory tone of the article is condemned as advertising puffery, and the inferences that the method is an entirely new discovery, that it is safe under all circumstances, and that one must go to Freiburg to take advantage of it, are asserted to be false. In response to several queries by medical men regarding the status of this form of anesthesia, the editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 6) calls the article "sensational and misleading," and adds:

"The public on reading this article would naturally infer that this method of analgesia was something new. As a matter of fact, our readers, of course, know that the suggestion for the use of a combination of scopolamin (hyoscin) and morphin was made over twelve years ago, and was put to a pretty thorough test, especially in Germany. While it is not altogether obsolete, it has been practically discarded.

"Another natural inference would be that an obstetrician would be negligent of his patients' rights if he withheld the scopolamin-morphin method in his labor cases. The facts are that this method has been thoroughly investigated, tried, and found wanting, because of the danger connected with it. Even the most enthusiastic among its German advocates have emphasized its danger, and have stated that it should not be used except in hospitals, where constant, careful watching is possible.

"The *McClure's* article seems to have been written, however, especially to emphasize the remarkable results obtained in Freiburg by Krönig and Gauss. As a matter of fact, the Freiburg method differs but slightly from that originally suggested. By the Freiburg method one dose of morphin is given, whereas the scopolamin is repeated as indicated—the indication being, not pain, but memory. . . . . .

"The impression gained from a review of the literature is that the present method of obstetric anesthesia by scopolamin and morphin is not safe for the child and not always safe or successful for the mother. The time may come when the hope exprest in 1911 by Lequeux may be fulfilled, that further clinical investigations cautiously conducted will secure a harmless agent with which to lessen or abolish altogether the pains of labor; but that time has not yet arrived."

Besides this, the same paper has the following to say editorially, under the caption "McClure's Mistake":

"The present effervescence of medical interest in this subject is excited by an outburst of enthusiasm concerning the treatment as applied at Freiburg, by Krönig and Gauss, published in the June issue of *McClure's*. The article appears under the signature of two women, evidently not medical authorities, and contains frequent quotations of statements credited to Krönig and Gauss. In an address delivered by Krönig before various societies when here last November, published in the May issue of *Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, statements are made almost identical with some of those in the *McClure's* article. We hesitate to believe that either Krönig or Gauss would instigate or indorse such a sensational puff for themselves, but so clear does the evidence appear that this impression is almost forced on us. If the publication was sanctioned by either or both of them it indicates an advertising initiative which bids fair to

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rival Friedmann. It is needless to explain to physicians that many of the statements contained in the *McClure's* article are ridiculous. As usual, not the physician, but the credulous and innocent public will be harmed by this unfortunate exploitation."

The fact that the method of Krönig and Gauss is neither new nor confined to Germany is dwelt upon in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, July) as follows:

"The article is an interesting one, yet many thousands of women in this country, who neither have the opportunity to go to Europe nor the inclination to achieve the éclat of such a pilgrimage, have been enjoying, in their own homes, for a number of years, the satisfying experience of painless labor under the influence of hypodermic injections of hyoscin and morphin.

"The procedure already is well known to thousands of physicians in the United States, unostentatiously practised by them for at least a decade, and long ago passed out of the experimental stage into an established routine of the lying-in room. But it needed that such a beneficent innovation should be postmarked from a German center of medical activity and that a few Europomaniacs should undertake a pilgrimage to some clinic in far-off Germany, to give it the transatlantic flavor necessary for journalistic exploitation here. . . . . .

"We trust that nothing we have said here will be construed as intended to belittle the work of Gauss and Krönig. These men are doing splendid work, and for this we take off our hats to them. But, to suggest that they have a monopoly on this painless childbirth business by means of scopolamin (or hyoscin) and morphin—that is to laugh."

The matter is treated in a somewhat lighter and more popular vein, but with a due regard for medical verity and medical ethics, by Dr. F. A. Churchill, of Seattle, in *The Town Crier*, of that city, under the title of "Obstetrics as a Best Seller." Says Dr. Churchill:

"Ask any medical man of your acquaintance who has had considerable experience in this work, what he thinks of the *McClure's* article. He will disappoint you; he will refuse to be impress. 'Scopolamin? Why, there is nothing new or startling about that. I understand it finds favor with the Germans; but here we use something we consider a good deal better and safer in hyoscin hydrobromide combined with morphin and cactin.'

"'What! Do you have the Twilight Sleep here too?'

"'Well, I don't know anything about fancy names; but I do know that by means of these drugs we produce an amnesia the same as your friends in *McClure's* describe—and with a lot less fuss.'

"'Do you use the memory tests and—and all that, the same as Krönig and Gauss?'

"'Of course. That is the only way in which we can determine when the patient is just at the right stage of semiconsciousness.'

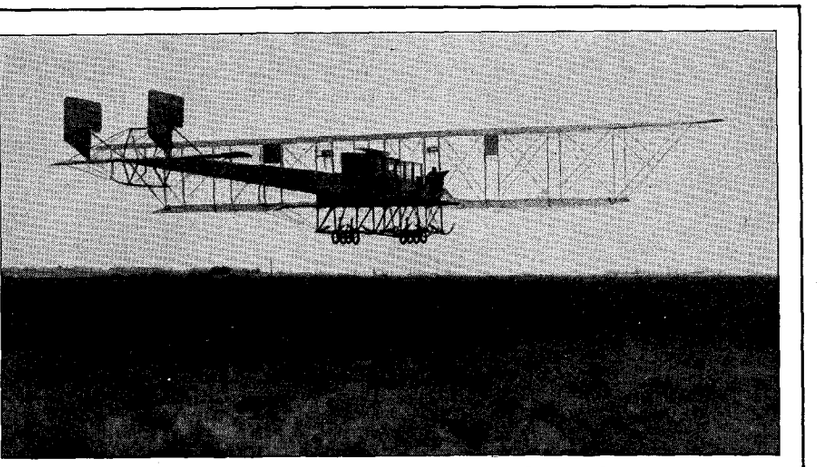
"'Why don't American doctors use scopolamin?'

"'Because scopolamin can be made in two ways. One kind is honest enough; but the other has a very low rotary power and by reason of impurities is apt to be very dangerous. Furthermore, the action of hyoscin upon various organs and functions is much different from that of the other drug, which since its discovery in 1889 caused much dissatisfaction among American scientists by its variability and uncertainty.' . . . . . .

"It is a pity that pseudoscientific journalists can't investigate facts a little more thoroughly before plunging into deeps such as Mesdames—or Mesdamoiselles—Tracy and Leupp of the *McClure's* staff have entered. . . . Perhaps many women will be induced to make a trip abroad at a critical period of their lives, not to mention possible financial hardship or the fact that their children will be foreign-born; and the magazine finds itself in a position which I am sure it heartily abhors—of seeming disloyalty to the United States."

An incident that may have given a slightly sharper cutting-edge to this medical criticism of *McClure's* is the fact that the British professional press has just been condemning undue medical publicity as a peculiarly American thing—a charge bitterly resented by our own physicians, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 20)

"Following the publication of the 'Family Medical Encyclopedia' in England, . . . a storm of protest arose in the British Medical Association at the publication of a list of contributors in such a book intended for the public. This type of medical advertising was severely condemned and likened to 'the fever of self-advertisement which characterizes the American profession from tip to toe.' In response to demands on the part of numerous members, the Council of the British Medical Association has promulgated certain rules concerning the publication of medical books intended for the laity. . . . Our correspondent says: 'It must be borne in mind that the professional rule against advertising is much more stringent in this country than in America.' He voices, no doubt, the general impression of the foreign physician concerning American medical practitioners. When are these insults to cease? Can our foreign contemporaries point to a single incident in which medical men of America of equal rank with the English physicians concerned have loaned their names to such an outrageous enterprise? Can they point to a single American, connected with a reputable clinic who would authorize and countenance the publication of such an obvious and misleading puff as was sanctioned by Drs. Krönig and Gauss in a recent issue of *McClure's?* Certainly, so far as we can determine, they will be unable to find one. The wise sanitarian will disinfect his own premises before naming as unclean the domicile of his neighbors."



THE RUSSIAN AERIAL CARRYALL IN FLIGHT.

AN AERIAL OMNIBUS—The enormous biplane invented by Igor Sikorsky, a Russian, has carried sixteen passengers and a pilot on a short flight, and eight passengers and a pilot on a flight that lasted two hours and six minutes, according to *The World's Work* (New York, July). Says this magazine:

"The wings spread 114 feet, and the body and tail are 60 feet long. Besides the pilot's quarters, the 'airbus' contains an observation balcony, a wash room, and an enclosed passengers' cabin, that is lighted by electricity, heated by gas, and furnished with chairs. The machine is driven by four 100-horse-power motors, and with this power-supply has been driven at a speed of sixty-six miles an hour. But the inventor's designs call for a fifth motor, which will probably increase this speed. Each motor can be started independently of the others, and all are controlled from the driver's seat by comprest air. The great spread of the wings increases the lifting power of the machine. The airbus, empty, weighs 8,250 pounds, and it has carried more than a ton of additional weight. This carrying capacity makes the airbus of great utility in war. The Russian Government has ordered four more biplanes of this type for the use of the army. This order is part of Russia's large increase in aeronautical equipment, which already includes more than 300 aeroplanes and which will be increased by 1,000 more within two years."

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LETTERS AND ART

SECRETARY LANE'S SPEECH

THE VERSATILITY of the man thought likely by some observers to be President Wilson's choice for the first vacancy on the Supreme Court bench was recently shown in a sphere outside of jurisprudence. Secretary Franklin K. Lane made a speech on Flag Day that leads the New York *Evening Post* to observe that "it is not often that the hard-working head of a Department—and a Department preeminently devoted to economic tasks—makes a venture so original and so successful in the domain of oratory." In two successive weeks recently the Supreme Court has rendered four decisions defining and clarifying the relations between interstate railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the rights of the Commission in naming rates. In all four of these cases, says *The Evening Post*, "the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, written by Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Interior, when he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been fully sustained and affirmed, and virtually on the same grounds taken by Mr. Lane in writing the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission." The Flag-Day speech was addrest to no higher tribunal than the clerks of his Department. And the same paper observes that it contains "no bathos and no cant." Moreover, "incredible as it may seem, the very word 'service' is not to be found in it, from end to end." This is the speech in full:

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FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Who recently apotheosized the flag in a speech of "no bathos and no cant."

"This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropt me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag-maker.'

"'I beg your pardon, Old Glory,' I said, 'you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a General in the Army. I am only a Government clerk.'

"'I greet you again, Mr. Flag-maker,' replied the gay voice. 'I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho.'

"'No, I am not,' I was forced to confess.

"'Well, perhaps you are the one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma?'

"'No, wrong again,' I said.

"'Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag-maker.'

"I was about to pass on, feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stopt me with these words:

"'You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn-club prize this summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt a school-teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag.'

"'But,' I said, impatiently, 'these people were only working.'

"Then came a great shout from the flag.

"'Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart-breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute-makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of to-morrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.'"

There have been many demands for copies of Mr. Lane's speech since knowledge of it got abroad.

A NURSE OF GENIUS

AN ANGEL ministering to genius, is the phrase used by the London *Nation* to describe the late Theodore Watts-Dunton, who died on June 6. The phrase recalls his lifelong devotion to Swinburne and his friendship for Rossetti and others of the Chelsea circle. "He belonged to the class who, with unselfish devotion, undertake the care of greatness, and by the weight of their charge obliterate their own distinction." But the writer doubts whether such devotion is justified—"whether it would not be finer in the end to let genius go its own gait, even to death or destruction, than to keep it hovering in suspended animation, inert and useless as an invalid upon our esplanades." A writer in the Manchester *Guardian* puts the situation concretely:

"It was difficult in this century to think of him living on in that commonplace house on Putney Hill with all his memories and incommunicable thoughts of those rich and splendid caves of the nineteenth century of which it has been his privilege to hold the key. Looking back from our day, 'caves' is the word that has, as postimpressionist disputants say, the best association values here. The secrecy, exclusiveness, and half-

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sinister atmosphere of Queen's House, Chelsea, with the shadow of chloral over its illustrious chief, the collection of exotic art treasures inside and outside, the strange creatures that pleased and excited the whims of Rossetti's troubled mind. Then Watts-Dunton's association with Swinburne at The Pines, with the splendid wild, romantic life of the mind turning over the imaginings of all the dead poets and adventuring through their lands. And all that the world could see was an old gray gentleman in an ordinary villa, whose only adventure was to shock Suburbia by walking to the 'Green Man' and drinking a pot of beer. Watts-Dunton was the spectator and partaker in both these strange lives. It could not have been all happiness or even pleasantness. To-night one remembers chiefly that it was a poet and a talented man of letters who was proud to give half a lifetime of love and service to the two frail giants of his time."

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.
"An angel ministering to genius."

The writer in *The Nation* thinks that perhaps "the wide-spread knowledge of it . . . obscured the fame due to a thin but shining vein of genius that lay embedded in fine abilities and a keenly intelligent nature, observant of the moving world in spite of literary and charming seclusion." Speaking of his positive achievement:

"Week by week for about twenty-five years, Watts-Dunton's essays set the note in the leading organ of Victorian criticism [*The Athenæum*]. It was criticism in the great style, if not in the grand. He never quite reached Matthew Arnold's sharp outline of definition, sureness of judgment, or power of creating a vivid and lasting phrase. He seldom attempted the rhetorical and stupendous criticism, sometimes so amusing in Macaulay, and always amazing or flabbergasting in the surge and thunder of Swinburne's oceanic utterances. As a rule, his discussions were quiet, reasonable, and perceptive. For delivering us from the swashbuckling, cut-and-lash methods of the earlier generation, we owe him an incalculable debt. If we turn up the articles of famous reviews during the first half of last century, it seems incredible that such stuff once passed for criticism at all—such insolence, such bluster, above all, such sorry blindness.

"Watts-Dunton's fault lay all on the other side. Sometimes he was too deliberate, often too diffuse. He would wander round and round the subject without quite getting there or showing us the way. Like an Oxford don, he was sometimes so polite to error as to forget the truth. Latterly, he often returned to an old-fashioned manner, and made his criticism a dissertation on the subject rather than an estimate of the book. But at his best, there he stood, giving us of his best week by week, without signature or appeal for fame—an industrious man of unusual literary knowledge and an inborn sense of beauty highly developed by selection; cautious in admitting new or startling forms, but constantly on the lookout for any sign of possible promise along the well-established lines. 'I have always tried,' he used to say, 'to find the best in every book I have criticized.' How great and rapid a change! In the generation before him it was the critic's function to find the worst."

Swinburne returned the devotion of Watts-Dunton with an estimate that caused some unmannerly slurs. He described his friend as "the first critic of our time—perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age." If one reads the essay on "Poetry" that Watts-Dunton wrote for the "Encyclopedia Britannica" one "will probably think the praise not much beyond the truth."

"It is a remarkable piece of work. A vast subject had to be treated within definite limits—a subject that had been discust and illustrated by the finest minds up and down two thousand years. Knowledge of history, of European and even Asiatic literature, and of the best criticism, was essential as a basis, but there was no place for its display as knowledge. It must be hidden, as it were, underground. Its existence could be known only from the strong outline of the superstructure, with here and there a hinted reference, or a suggestion to those who knew what the knowledge meant. The result is a vital and personal work, quite a different thing from what one expects in a great encyclopedia of knowledge—let us say, in a German encyclopedia, for instance. How easily one can imagine those arid and dreary pages—the dates, the succession of 'periods,' the lists of names, the scientific divisions, the complex definitions, the numbered references, and all the intolerable weight of indistinctive and unprofitable information! To read such an article would be enough to sicken the poets themselves of their thankless trade. But to read Watts-Dunton's treatise brings an elevation of spirit. It almost inspires. By a personal, an almost emotional quality, sometimes to be found in the best English and French criticism, it rises from science to the literature of power.

"The treatise is well known; its definitions and conceptions have passed into common property. 'Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language'—the Futurist poets may question the limitations 'rhythmical' as unsuited to the new emotions of our noisy times; but the definition holds, and from it we pass on to the discussion of its terms—'absolute,' 'concrete,' 'artistic,' 'emotional,' and 'rhythmical' itself. On those lines, for the most part, the essay runs, with judgments and distinctions calm, reasonable, supported by simple and familiar instances, but yet inspiriting, touched by a kind of passion, as tho genius itself were at work with the critic's hand. The insistence on concrete form, the exclusion of all that is merely abstract, informative, or typical from the highest or 'absolute' poetry, the exclusion also of all 'word-painting,' the account of the two angels of Sincerity and Conscience which must accompany the poet on either hand—those are among the deepest motives of the work, and there is no need for further praise."

HIGH LIGHTS OF THE DRAMATIC YEAR

RIGHT ON THE HEELS of something like chagrin over the failure of "Adele" in London, because it is there declared "American," comes the word of an optimistic manager that America will be written all over the London theatrical map next year. Thus Mr. William A. Brady is reported in the New York *Times*. The time is coming, he avers, "when companies, when through in New York, will play in London just the same as they do in Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia." As a support to his prophecy, he tells us that London next season will see "The Yellow Ticket," "The Misleading Lady," "Too Many Cooks," "Under Cover," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Things that Count," "A Pair of Sixes," "Nobody's Widow," the Winter Garden Show, "The Girl from Rector's," and "Tante." These are supposedly the skimmings from our past season, and it will be profitable, perhaps, tho by no means a sure prognostication of their London future, to see what our reviewers think of the things brought forth. "A rather discouraging season . . . without much question," says Mr. W. P. Eaton in the Chicago *Herald*, showing he would not bank heavily on a London future. Taking the season by and large:

"No new playwright has appeared who seems destined to close the gap much between literature and our stage, for Mr. Craven, honest and natural tho he is, has not sufficient intellectual distinction.

"No new actor or actress has appeared.

"And our New York public seems further than ever from

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caring for anything serious or whimsical or distinguished by literary deftness and charm. We have lost the solid masses from our playhouses here—and yet we still dictate to the country.

"The situation is becoming more intolerable—and the day of the municipal theater independent of Broadway is being hastened."

The successful plays, he tells us, have probably made as much money for their promoters as they would have done at any other time; but the unsuccessful ones and those on the border-line between success and failure have probably fared worse than usual. He surveys some of them:

"The popular success of the season, above all others, was 'Grumpy,' with Cyril Maude. Its receipts never fell below $11,000 a week, and sometimes reached $15,000. Wallack's Theater, one of the oldest on Broadway, and supposedly too far 'down-town' now, had the laugh on its newer rivals.

"'Grumpy' is not an important play, however—merely good entertainment, like an Anna Katherine Green story, galvanized into life by the mellow art of Mr. Maude. Two other plays which ran 'Grumpy' close are 'Potash and Perlmutter,' which is part sentiment, part photographic realism, and on the whole veracious enough as a picture of Yiddish character to rank it high in critical regard; and 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' Mr. Cohan's 'mystery-farce,' made from Earl Biggers's novel. Both these plays are still going.

"In the spring two more native works, 'A Pair of Sixes,' a rapid-fire farce by Edward Peples, and 'Too Many Cooks,' a unique and fresh comedy written and acted by Frank Craven, were produced, and became certain successes in a night. 'A Pair of Sixes' is the kind of farce which has no nationality, except as its rapid-fire development, its breezy humor, and its care for a certain surface reality brand it as American. The same may, perhaps, be said of 'Seven Keys to Baldpate.' Mr. Craven's play, however, and 'Potash and Perlmutter' are both products of actual conditions in the life about us, and are for that reason much more significant.

"Perhaps it is significant, also, of our national temperament as theatergoers that all four of these most successful rivals of 'Grumpy' are essentially comic in their appeal.

"Of the shorter engagements played during the season unquestionably the most successful was that of Forbes-Robertson, especially on nights when 'Hamlet' was the bill. However, as this was the great actor's farewell to our stage the fact is easily accounted for, and we can not lay too flattering unction to our souls.

"Miss Anglin's revival of 'Lady Windermere's Fan' . . . was a surprize to every one. It followed three weeks of rather poor business in Shakespeare, and might have been expected to share the fate of numerous other attempts to revive the plays of the eighties and nineties of the last century. But it didn't. The public has flocked to it. Its modernity and smartness seem to jibe with the temper of the times.

"Two other surprizes were the failures of 'General John Regan' and 'The Great Adventure,' both huge successes in England. The latter was badly miscast here, but the former wasn't (tho it might have been done better). New York, however, rejected the merry Irish comedy, and later the country followed suit. Can it be that our sense of humor is not so great as we would have the world believe?"

Another critic who neglects the pecuniary arguments of success gives his schedule of ten best plays in the order of their merit. As nearly all of them came to us from Europe, it will not be expected that any of Mr. George Jean Nathan's list should return from us to London. In *The Smart Set* he writes:

"Exclusive of what may be analyzed satisfactorily as frank farce, and failing to discover a play of sufficient merit to occupy the tenth position, I submit an idea of the relative worth of the nine best new full-length dramatic presentations of the theatrical year recently closed:

1. General John Regan (Birmingham)
2. Where Ignorance Is Bliss (Molnar)
3. The Legend of Leonora (Barrie)
4. Change (Francis)
5. The Great Adventure (Bennett)
6. The Younger Generation (Houghton)
7. The Marriage Game (Flexner)
8. Too Many Cooks (Craven)
9. A Thousand Years Ago (Mackaye)
10. ———————— (————————)

"'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' by Cohan out of Biggers, flashes forth sharply as the season's best farce, with 'The Misleading Lady' in second position."

Mr. Nathan surveys the performances of the season's "unstarred and unfeatured actors" and mentions ten in the order named as seeming to him the best:

1. Arnold Daly (in "General John Regan")
2. Frank Reicher (in "The Secret")
3. R. A. Hopkins (in "Change")
4. Lennox Pawle (in "Beauty and the Barge" and "Grumpy")
5. Aubrey Smith (in "The Legend of Leonora")
6. Pedro de Cordoba (in "Othello"—Faversham edition)
7. Stanley Drewitt (in "The Younger Generation")
8. Edwin Arden (in "To-day")
9. W. G. Fay (in "General John Regan")
10. Sydney Booth (in "The Truth")

Ten women whom the electric lights did not blazon are mentioned:

1. Rita Jolivet (in "Where Ignorance Is Bliss")
2. Emily Stevens (in "To-day")
3. Florence Reed (in "The Yellow Ticket" and "The Girl and the Pennant")
4. Grace Elliston (in "Ourselves")
5. Florine Arnold (in "The Things That Count")
6. Martha Hedman (in "Indian Summer")
7. Jennie Moscowitz (in "The Auctioneer")
8. Alice Brady (in "The Things That Count" and "The Family Cupboard")
9. Ruth Holt Boucicault (in "Twelfth Night")
10. Julia Dean (in "Her Own Money")

Mr. Nathan adds:

"In justification of my selections of the season's most noteworthy plays—noteworthy, that is, in comparison with the other presentations—I believe I need indulge in small argument. The pieces I have named seem to me, from the soundest critical standpoint, to be far in the van of their fellows. With the possible exception of Mr. Mackaye's 'Thousand Years Ago,' against the inclusion of which in the list there might be lifted a valid voice (I myself know seven or eight good arguments against its presence in the catalog—however, I can analyze no other piece of the season into the ninth position), the plays selected stand forth from the ranks in the matter of wit, scrivening grace, comparative thematic ingenuity and fertility, philosophical air, dramatic and literary meat and general interest. . . . . .

"Inasmuch as the mind of the public regularly regards as the best plays those plays which enjoy the largest financial success, I duly anticipate, as is the annual occurrence at this time, the receipt of innumerable letters of protest against the validity of my choices. From Wilmington, Delaware, I shall receive the usual four letters assuring me that 'Where Ignorance Is Bliss' certainly can not be so good a play as 'Potash and Perlmutter,' for instance, because 'Where Ignorance Is Bliss' ran only a week and was then dispatched to the storehouse, while 'Potash and Perlmutter' has been running all season. From Springfield, Illinois, a half-dozen letters will prove to me that 'Change,' which was a dead failure, can not possibly be nearly so commendable a play, on the very face of things, as 'To-day,' which was one of the longest-run achievers of the year. And from Salt Lake City I shall get the usual three letters telling me that I assuredly can not know what I am talking about when I include 'The Great Adventure' (a failure) in the list and omit 'A Temperamental Journey' (a success), particularly as both these plays had the same theme. Of course these letters will make me feel very sad and properly ashamed of myself."

"To revert momentarily to the oft-spanked question of the public's monogamous taste in drama and, especially, its critical confusion of the good play with the financially successful play, a matter absurdly simple of explanation. So simple, indeed, that I have . . . frequently employed it as a subterfuge to conceal my temporary lack of other, better, and fresher critical ideas. The American public, as we all of us at this late hour know by rote, is ever on the side of wealth. In law, in politics, society and in art, the native public—particularly the poor element of it—roots consistently for the rich party. The exceptions are negligible in the running up of the general estimate. The greatest American dramatist is that dramatist who has made the most money out of his plays! The best play is the play that sells out the ticket-rack for the greatest number of weeks! Art = $ and $ = art."

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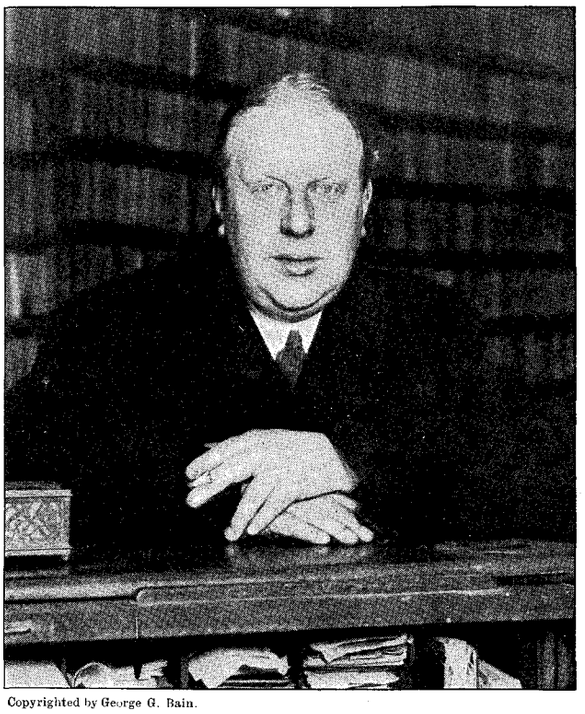
THE EFFECT OF ITALY

IT WAS LONG AGO that Roger Ascham said that an "Italianate Englishman was a devil incarnate." After four centuries Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer tries to match it or outdo it by describing the German who has yielded to the spell of Italy as "an animated confectionery pig." So many Americans go to Italy that it would be well, perhaps, if Mr. Hueffer—who is now among us writing to the English press about the Mexican imbroglio—would try to analyze Italy's effect on the sentimentalists of the New World. Upon Germans he thinks the effect "simply deplorable." And being a German, or partly so himself, tho he descends on one side of the family from the English painter Ford Madox Brown, he takes the liberty of saying so. Italy, he goes on, renders the Germans "greasily sentimental, as if they had bathed themselves in macaroni; it renders them vegetably materialistic, as if the only thing that mattered in life were oranges." This outburst is inspired by a recent novel by Vernon Lee called "Louis Norbert"—a book he "doesn't like tho he has to admire it." He doesn't like Vernon Lee because she is so "Italianate." Her works seem to offer him "a sterilized atmosphere like that to be found in the work called 'John Inglesant' or in the writings of the late Walter Pater." In *The Outlook* (London) he tells us why he thinks he has the right to say such things:

"I have the right to say these things, because I think I can boast of being the only created member of the human race who has been to Rome without going to see the Forum, the Coliseum, or any picture-gallery, or anything else but the white-tiled tunnel on the Quirinal, some inner rooms of the Vatican, the interior of my own hotel, and a very bad music-hall. This is a record at once heroic and one of extreme cowardice. Because I was deadly afraid. I tell you I trembled for my immortal soul. Because I was a German coming straight from Germany,



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OLIVER MADOX HUEFFER,

Who thinks that Italy makes the Germans "greasily sentimental."

after a long sojourn in that land which is very disagreeable to live in, tho it is lovely enough to visit. But I knew that if I once let Italy get her claws into me that would be the end of me. For the rest of my days I should slobberingly prefer Sienna to the Ringstrasse in Cologne, or even to Coventry Street at 11.15 P.M. Certainly I intend finally to yield to the seductions of the dangerous country. It is my ambition to pass the last ten years of my life in Florence, or somewhere of that sort; to write sentimental ballads of sorts; and, because of the fame that those ballads will bring me, I hope to be buried, in the first place, under the shadow of the pyramid of Caius Cestius. Later I hope to be transported, amid the applause of nations, to my final resting-place in Westminster Abbey. That is an ambition like another, and one very proper for a writer who is destined ultimately to write sugary ballads upon the banks of the Arno. I hope it may be pardoned me."

"VERNON LEE"

Drawn by J. S. Sargent.

Whom Italy has made "something much more of a wizard than a comforting human being."

If he were an Englishman, he reflects, he would be either much less or much more frightened. "It would depend upon whether I should like to become a devil incarnate or not."

"Some men do; some men don't. For, whereas the effect of Italy upon the German is to render him a slobbering sentimentalist, its effect upon the English mind is something much more subtle and something much more dangerous. I am talking now of the English mind, and there are very few English minds. The English without minds who feel called to go to Italy just end in wearing blue-flannel collars, gowns made of cotton serge, amber necklaces, and Preraffaelite attitudes. And they don't matter; they aren't even a nuisance, as my own countrymen are. But when it comes to an English mind—and of course I'm thinking of Vernon Lee—the problem of Italianization at once grows into something much more formidable. I don't mean to say that I like it; frankly, I don't. I almost wish that every Englishman of intellect who feels a call to go to Italy might be drowned in crossing the Channel or at least killed in a railway accident just short of Milan. Milan won't do him much harm. And poor old Italy itself feels just like this. That is why you have Futurists. It is tired, poor thing, of mincing around among corner-lots and battle-fields. But the effect of Italy upon the English mind is certainly not to render it more sentimental.

"I suppose really the Italian climate is an intensifier of character. Sentimentalists like myself it renders abominably sentimental; the cold, cynical, selfish, and restrained English mind (and the English mind is really always all these things) it renders colder, more cynical, more selfish, and more restrained. Italy, in fact, turns the thinking Englishman into something like the Jesuit of picturesque fiction. Of course that is an exaggeration; but the tendency is there.

"Wandering among the beautiful groves, meditating among the so graceful ruins, the Englishman acquires something of the truly classical frame of mind along with something of an ingenuity that is purely devilish. Vernon Lee, for instance, strikes me as being something much more of a wizard than a comforting human being upon whose shoulders one might want to cry. Because I take it that the test of a really satisfactory intimacy is the possession by either party of such a shoulder.

"I don't know why living in Italy should have that effect upon the English mind. I suppose it is the mere confusion of objects and of aspects that does the trick. All the contrasts, all the civilizations crumbling one into another, in layer upon layer among the most beautiful of all landscapes, must render you more cynical if you have a turn for cynicism."

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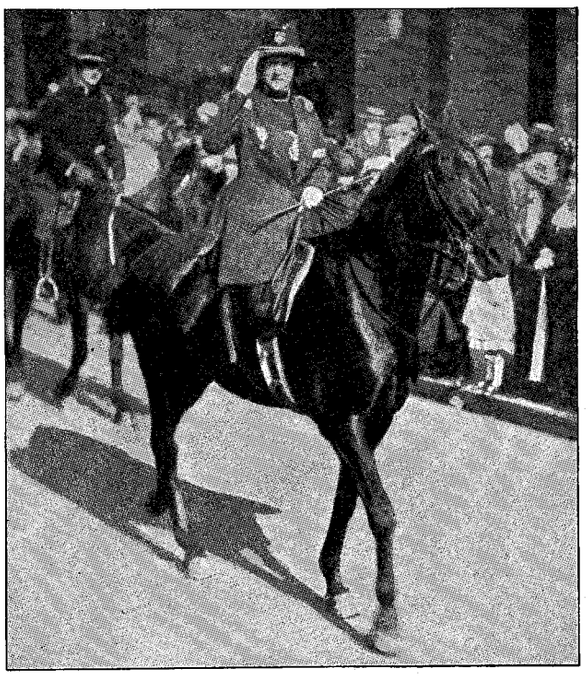
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE WHITE ANGEL OF OUR SLUMS

WHEN A LITTLE GIRL, Miss Eva Booth, the daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, went into the East End of London, and earned the title of "the White Angel." She bears the title of "the Commander" of the American forces now, but "her character is still that of the White Angel." "She is the organizer, the thinker, the social reformer, the strict and yet sympathetic commander," says Mr. Harold Begbie in the London *Daily Chronicle;* "but to the President of the United States, to the governors of cities, and to the broken-hearted multitude of American slums she is still what she was to her sorrowful sisters in East London years ago, the White Angel." To Mr. Begbie, the difference between our slums and those of England were set forth by Miss Booth, who found, to begin with, that the outstanding feature here is "the pressure of an infinitely greater population." As she puts it:



COMMANDER EVA BOOTH,

Who observes that "to visit a slum in America is to come into contact with the passions and vehemence of the whole world."

"You literally feel the sense of numbers. Wherever you go in American cities you are conscious of these millions struggling to exist. Then there is the question of climatic extremes. You have no idea what heat means till you live in American slums during a heat wave. That heat drives people mad—if not in mind, in spirit; they are maddened in spirit without losing their reason. Oh, it is dreadful, the heat, among the dense masses of the slums. And in winter, down goes the thermometer, starving people drop dead of cold—killed by cold, not by hunger. Then there is another great difference, the foreign element. We get in our slums over there the knife people. Do you know what I mean?—those races from Europe who carry a knife and use it in argument—lawless, passionate, violent people. This means that our slums are more dramatic than yours. In England misery is deprest. In America its blood is up. You never get one general atmosphere, even as you never get one general language. To visit a slum in America is to come into contact with the passions and vehemence of the whole world. It is extraordinarily interesting, amazingly vital, however sad and dreadful. One can not lose heart in the slums of America. It is a fight for life."

One does not find "the pathos of the home worker" in America, she distinguishes. "There is sweating, and very abominable sweating, but it is done in the factories":

"The poverty is appalling. You ought to see the bread-lines over there; it's a sight never to be forgotten. We have emergency relief depots all over the States. How many people, do you suppose, sleep every night in what we call our Poor Men's Hotel, what you call here Salvation Army Shelters? Seventeen thousand! Every night we take care of 17,000 men who would be otherwise sleeping in bridge recesses or with their heads under carts. One of these hotels, a memorial to my dear father, holds 670 beds.

"Poverty in America is very severe. Nothing, you see, is cheap. The most common necessaries of life are dear, very dear. And the emigrants pour in from every country of the world, bringing fresh penury and new destitution to swell the terrible sum of the old. Life is a struggle over there for many, many thousands of people—a frightful struggle. Then the children of the poor. Oh! how they suffer. In twelve months we played with, fed, drest, washed, kissed, and cuddled 42,000 of these poor babes. The ghastly, ghastly suffering! We found a babe once, two or three years old, in a chicken-coop in a cellar; for nearly three weeks afterward it never uttered a sound, not one sound, not even an Ur; its food had to be thrown to it on the ground before it would eat; when any of us entered its room it would get behind things—behind a chair, a sofa, or under a table; the doctors told us its reason was fatally damaged. No! That child is now a bonnie, laughing, blue-eyed lass. The police brought to us once a child the calves of whose legs had been gnawed by rats. Oh, it is indescribable, the misery of these famishing little children! But when you see them in our nurseries, then you say no work touches this work of saving the babes. You can't pay for the love a child wants! There's something the dollar bill can't buy, and that's devotion. My beautiful women out there are like the angels of God; they don't merely do their work, they love doing it. And the rich know this. That's why we are popular; that's why they help us."

Miss Booth speaks of the work among prisoners, such work as the old General and the present one have struggled with the English Government to introduce:

"We are less conservative in the States! Why, what do you think?—we have got Salvation Army corps in prison composed entirely of prisoners serving their sentences! Isn't that fine? Isn't that hopeful? I received numerous letters of sympathy from prisoners when my dear father died. How they loved him! In one prison alone we have got a corps of 75 soldiers; the State itself made them a present of a full set of brass instruments; the chaplain of the prison is one of its envoys; and the prisoner in command is a man serving a life sentence.

"You see the States are wise. They know it is in their own interest to reform and change the lives of their worst citizens. We are freely admitted. We go into the cells. We hold services. We take our bands and our flags into jail, and we tell the worst of the worst, the lowest of the low, that they can be changed, absolutely and for eternity, in the twinkling of an eye. That's hope. That's truth. That's love. There are 200,000 prisoners in America, and every one of them needs hope, truth, and love. Why doesn't the English Government let my brother do that over here?"

Miss Booth sees no need of any change in the original method of the Army. She wants to keep the uniform, the flag, and the band, but as the work spreads among the races of the

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world she is willing to sacrifice to local feeling all but one thing:

"My father gave latitude to every country; he did not desire to make English Salvationists of all the world; but he never yielded an inch on the two essentials of a new birth and a life of devotion. You must have that everywhere. A change of heart, liberation from the thraldom of the world, and then a life of unselfish service. My brother, the present General, commands this immense world wide Army, and he is not only a man of holiness, but he has a genius for organization, a statesmanlike mind; we shall go on conquering and conquering—each separate country giving its particular emphasis; but the Army as a whole stands for the one eternal fact which my father declared to all the nations of the earth—a change of heart, a new birth, liberation and salvation from all that injures, disfigures, and destroys. Oh, yes, we want our flag of victory and our band of triumph!"

ASIATICS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

Japanese paraders in the great street parade in London at the Salvation Army Congress.

HOLLAND'S RELIGIOUS AWAKENING

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL wholly due to considerations of political and social expediency is a Holland discovery reported by a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* at The Hague. In the rekindling of religious ardor, he notes, furthermore, "a steady growth of Zionism and Theosophy" throughout the land, and cites as the latest curious development of the renascence the founding, at Amsterdam, of the Religious Union of Political Democrats, in which "the religious element in a general sense only is brought to the fore, as to this Democratic Union belong people of well-nigh every creed and church." The writer is careful to point out in the first place that while "religious questions and differences" have always been prominent features in the history of the Dutch nation, it "could hardly be called a churchgoing one." Indeed, until the present change, we are informed, except for the Catholics and Jews, religious observance had lapsed into such depths that many of the "liberal"-minded never bothered to have a religious ceremony at marriage or a baptismal service for their children. Of the entire population, we read, one-third is Catholic, about 100,000 are Jews, and the remainder is made up of Protestants of various denominations, or of persons adhering to no creed. In this connection the writer recalls that the Catholics were "deprived of the free exercise of their religion during the eighty years' war (1609)," and that their hierarchy was not relegalized until 1853. Why those Protestants who resented the Catholic restoration eventually allied themselves in politics with the Catholics is thus disclosed:

JAVANESE SALVATIONISTS,

Who made another picturesque group in the London street parade.

"A few years went by, and in the ranks of both Calvinists and Catholics dissatisfaction grew with some liberal laws, especially with those pertaining to education. Liberalism had founded the 'neutral state school,' 'one school for the entire nation,' 'bringing up the children to all Christian and social virtues,' as the Constitution demands. And so neutral they made this state school that 'Christian virtues were to be taught without hurting the feelings of the Jew.' Of course, such teaching was too lukewarm for fervently religious people, who insist that in a Christian country education should be leavened by the principles of their own special creed. This drew together the Roman Catholics and Calvinists, and made them overlook, for a time, their own deep-going differences. 'Down with the neutral school,' was their cry, and with that they won three elections and were successful in gaining their free, *i.e.*, denominational state-aided, school."

The growth of materialism, too, caused a reaction in favor of religion, and another factor conducive to the religious awakening, we are informed, is the deeply religious nature of Holland's Queen, who as court exemplar has made churchgoing fashionable, and the writer adds:

"It is not necessary to attribute this 'fashion' to mere hypocrisy, altho it was obviously the case in many instances. It became worse, however, under the Kuyper administration, when

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not a single important post, and a great number of minor ones, proved attainable to people who were not known as practising Christians. Then a multitude of people suddenly were converted to the 'better life,' and so became fit for the posts they coveted.

"In the meantime the Liberals, whether they went to church themselves or not, always had held that religion is a private affair and that everybody must know for himself whether or not he will have religion. The new course somewhat surprized them. The Dissenters, or Doleants, as the followers of Dr. Kuyper are called, Calvinists as they prefer to call themselves, caused a sort of revival. The indefatigable endeavors and the assiduous preaching of their leaders during so many years at last took effect outside their own circles also. Among the Liberals many were brought to reflection. Seeing the devotion of the Calvinists and their strength to carry on what had seemed a hopeless struggle during half a century, the Liberals began to return to the churches they had neglected for a time and also to allow religion again to influence their daily lives."

LIFE-SAVING HINTS FOR THE POOR

NEW YORK has started one system of social service that shows, according to *The Churchman*, "a very evident symptom that a new era of realization is dawning, in which for "communities in their corporate capacity, as much as for individuals, the obligation of service will be recognized, and the world-old miserable excuse of 'Am I my brother's keeper?' will no longer be held sufficient to justify a callous obliviousness of social responsibility and social duty." Other cities in which tenement buildings have been or may be allowed to be built might well follow this example, declares the *Churchman* writer, who proceeds to summarize the scheme:

"For the instruction and enlightenment of the ignorant and unthinking among the city's poor, the Tenement-House Department has printed a simple and well-illustrated pamphlet of some thirty pages, asking very pertinent and pointed questions, and indicating by pictures what the answers *ought* to be, if the citizen addrest wants to avoid the waste and misery of sickness and the perils of fire:

"'Do you want to get sick?'

"'Do you want to lose a day's pay?'

"'Do you want to risk losing your job?'

"'Do you want to pay doctors' and undertakers' bills?' for instance, are queries which go right to the self-interest of the worker, and practically compel his attention, which will then be held by the following crisp demands, calculated to arouse in him (or her, especially *her*) some feeling of responsibility for the doings of the other dwellers in the building, and some interest in its general condition.

'DO YOU KNOW THESE THINGS?'

"'If a fire broke out in your house, what would you do?'

"'Do you know how to go down a fire-escape?'

"'Do you know how to get to the roof?'

"'Do you know whether you can get from your own roof to the next house?'

"'Are there clothes-lines, boxes, flower-pots, tubs, or anything else on the fire-escape which would hinder you?'

"'Do you know how to get from your yard to the street or the next yard?'

"'Do you know where the nearest fire-alarm box is and how to ring it?'

"'Do you think it is time for you to find out?'

"Then, accompanying pictures of littered fire-escapes, filthy lavatories, choked stairways, and other usual sights of the tenement districts, are clear and clearly printed directions, more pictures—of things as they ought to be, this time—and emphatic recommendations not to rent rooms in any house in which these ideals are transgrest. These pamphlets are to be distributed by the hundred thousand until the Commission feels satisfied that at least every tenement-dwelling family in the city has got one.

"Commissioner John J. Murphy has detailed a special woman inspector to undertake this work during the summer months in the congested districts of the East Side. Block by block, house by house, door to door, she will go visiting each family, explaining to the mother what the pamphlet is about and how it will help her. This is pioneer work, and a very good work, too."

CATHOLIC VIEW OF PROTESTANT BIBLE-DISTRIBUTION

THE PROTESTANT TREATMENT of Catholic lands as fields for missionary endeavor on the same basis as heathen countries has always roused resentment among those who look to Rome for spiritual guidance. Part of the Protestant plea for funds for Bible-distribution is the claim that "Rome keeps the Bible from its people," and that if the people are only given the chance to read the Scriptures the field will be prepared for the efforts of the missionary. Catholic feeling on this matter finds expression in *America*, the leading Jesuit organ in this country, in an article by Walter Dwight, S.J., who notes the boast of the British and American Bible Societies that in the past year they distributed over 14,000,000 copies of the Word. Many of these were in such Catholic countries as France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The huge figures chiefly impress this Catholic writer with the folly of benefactors who fail to inquire what becomes of them all. He writes:

"'The Word of God is now being read in more than four hundred different languages. Think of that! Owing largely to my generosity the Gospel light is breaking on the darkened minds of millions of pagans and papists who would otherwise be lost!' These are, perhaps, the reflections that have comforted the last hours of many a liberal benefactor of the Bible Societies. But these pious Protestants, of course, have little evidence that anything like what they are so fond of believing has actually taken place. On the contrary, there is no reason for concluding that in the Orient conditions have much changed since 1862, when Marshall, in his 'Christian Missions,' exposed without mercy the base uses to which the heathen puts millions of the Bibles that are sent to him from England and America. Marshall quotes a Protestant archdeacon, for instance, who writes:

"'The causes of the eagerness, which has sometimes been evinced, to obtain the sacred volume can not be traced to a thirst for the word of life, but to the secular purposes, the unhallowed uses, to which the holy Word of God, left in their hands, has been turned, and which are absolutely shocking to any Christian feeling.'

"Wrapping up groceries, papering walls, lining slippers, are some of the uses Orientals found for Bibles. As for the 440,000 copies of the Scriptures distributed in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal during one year by the British and Foreign Bible Society, this lavish diffusion of the 'pure Gospel' in those benighted countries does not seem to have resulted, as yet, in their conversion, for an appreciable number of the Latins in southern Europe are still clinging to the 'old superstitions.'"

Mr. Dwight utters his belief that "the foundation on which these Bible Societies rest and the impelling motive also that makes Protestants support them so generously is, of course, the old fallacy that everybody is competent to interpret for himself the hardest book to understand that was ever written, and to find therein a guide of faith and a rule of life."

"How unsound this principle is has been shown, to take but one instance, by revision committees representing the best scholarship of the world, who can not at all agree about the exact English equivalent of a Greek or Hebrew word on which the meaning of an important passage altogether depends. But the principle becomes a downright absurdity when there is question of handing a crudely translated copy of the Scriptures to the heathen with an exhortation to find for himself in the book the message of salvation. If even St. Paul's Greek-speaking contemporaries found in his letters 'certain things hard to be understood,' what can an oriental pagan, ignorant, perhaps, of his own written language, possibly make out of a Chinese New Testament?

"While these Societies are distributing abroad, to the confusion of the heathen, innumerable copies of the Bible, their religious brethren at home are busy tearing the book to pieces and robbing its pages of all authority. Large portions are rejected as spurious. Inspiration is denied to what remains. Young men are ordained ministers who do not believe in the Virgin Birth and Corporal Resurrection of Our Divine Lord. In the chairs of Protestant universities are seated the most ruthless destroyers of the Bible's sacred character. Inconsistency, however, was never a more striking note of Protestantism than it is to-day."

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CURRENT POETRY

YOUTH is the season for verse-making, according to popular tradition, but the students of American colleges and universities have not seemed to give this tradition much support. All the more welcome, therefore, is evidence that poetry and youth have not parted company, and the volume of "Wesleyan Verse" that comes from the press of the college on the Connecticut River is a pleasant surprize; for it contains verse that is sincere, spirited, musical, and all of the poems were written while their authors were undergraduates at Wesleyan University. Especially interesting are the examples of the early work of that true poet, the late Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Here is one of them—a little song as charming as it is simple:

The April Boy

BY FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES

As I went through the April world
To watch my violets blow,
I met a child I long had loved,
Whose heart was pure as snow.

"Come hither, little White-of-Soul,
Now tell me how you fare!"
He ran to me, he sprang at me,
The sun was in his hair.

His eyes were laughing like his lips,
He had an April look;
His feet were wet as ocean shells
From wading in the brook.

And Nature, too, became a child:
As far as eye could see
The world was one big romping-ground
For Earth, the Boy, and Me!

I quite forgot my violets,
His eyes were both so blue;
His merry lips that prest my own
Were Mayflowers moist with dew.

And as we took the road to town,
The little lad and I,
He seemed to hold the whole of spring
And brush the winter by.

The birds all knew him, that I'm sure,
They ne'er sang thus for me;
The budding branches seemed to reach
To kiss each dimpled knee.

And when I left him near his home,
"Good-by, big man," he said;
"Good-by, Sir April," I returned.
He shouted, laughed, and fled.

Some day an enterprising publisher will bring out an anthology of the best poems inspired by aviation. It will contain Florence Earle Coates's "The Unconquered Air," of course, and George Sterling's "The Black Vulture." Also it may contain this dignified elegy, which we take from the weekly edition of the London *Times:*

Gustav Hamel

IN MEMORIAM

BY D. C.

The sun into whose beams he flew had shed
Its gold and glory rippling through his hair,
His eyes were the clear blue of northern skies
And seemed to look beyond us and be fed
With cloudy visions: plainly written there
The fate which he foresaw but could not fear
Shone like a prophecy to anxious eyes.

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Wouldn't your afternoon guests appreciate a cup of tomato bouillon prepared from
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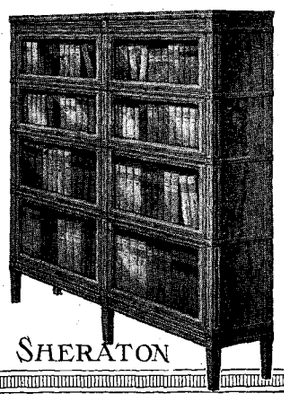

SHERATON

He was too careless of all earthly things,
Who made the bosom of the clouds his nest,
He strove not with his kind, deigned not to share
Their loves and hatreds, on heroic wings
He soared above them on some higher quest
Than they could dream of; and when loneliest
He gazed around for dangers new to dare.

The winds of heaven were his charioteers,
He led the cohort of the sky, and dared
The elements, and the rebellious air
Knew him for long her master, and his ears
Heard thunderous melodies, and gladly heard.
He knew the roads of heaven like a bird,
And like a bird he fell, and none knew where.

The murderous dawn broke on the waves, death white,
Nature forgets her crimes, makes no amend,
But we who live and laugh, safe, shameful we,
Will bear in memory that last fierce fight,
Fought by our fine, indomitable friend,
The glorious battle to the bitter end,
Alone with the blind wind and brutal sea.

Recently we quoted from *Blackwood's Magazine* a splendid sea ballad by Mr. G. Fox Smith. We are glad to find, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, another specimen of this brilliant craftsman's ability to put into melodious verse his love for the ocean and the ships that move thereon. "Rio Grande" is not strikingly original; certain phrases in it surely are reminiscent of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's early verse, but it is strong and sincere, and the lines have a captivating lilt.

Rio Grande

BY G. FOX SMITH

There lies a ship at her moorings out there on yonder stream,
Her lines upon the water are lovely like a dream,
And like a dream she'll slip away with the first dawning gleam,
For she's bound for Rio Grande with the morning tide,—
Ay, she's bound for Rio Grande, and it's with her I would be,
And every rope aboard of her is singing to be free;
Oh, good-by to your sweetheart dear and good-by to your bride,
If you're bound for Rio Grande with the morning tide!

I heard the sea-gulls piping round, and all they seemed to say
Was: "Come you out, young sailorman, it's time to come away;
Oh, heave your donkey's breakfast in, there isn't time to stay
If you're bound for Rio Grande with the morning tide,—
If you're bound for Rio Grande way and oceans two or three,
And ports a-plenty up and down for likely lads to see,
All across the seas, Johnnie, round the world so wide,
Going down to Rio Grande with the morning tide."

The lights in Paddy Ryan's bar are shining on the shore;
Bid your friends good-by, Johnnie, pay you now your score,
For you don't want the sight or smell o' the harbor any more
When you're bound for Rio Grande with the morning tide . . . . . .
And "away my rolling river!" . . . for the sun's put out the stars
A-tangle in her royal shrouds, and the frost is on her spars,
And the deep-sea hunger's hold of her and not to be denied . . . . . .
Going out to Rio Grande with the morning tide!

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Here is a joyous little love-song, full of the very spirit of youth. The refrain is exquisite. We take it from *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Click o' the Latch

BY NANCY BYRD TURNER

The silence holds for it, taut and true;
The young moon stays for it, wistful white;
Winds that whimpered the sunset through,
Sigh for it, low and light.

Click o' the latch, and he'll come home,—
A stir in the dusk at the little gate.
Hush, my heart, and be still, my heart,—
Surely it's sweet to wait!

The tall skies lean for it, listening—
Never a star but lends an ear—
The passionate porch-flowers stop and cling,
Parting their leaves to hear.

Click o' the latch, and him come home,—
A step on the flags, a snatch of song.
Hurry, my heart, be swift, my heart,—
How did we wait so long!

There is youth in this poem, too, but it is youth contemplative, introspective. Like all of Miss Davis's work, "Sorrow's Shadow" is delicate, yet strong, thoroughly human, yet suggestive of something beyond humanity. It appeared in *Harper's Magazine.*

Sorrow's Shadow

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

Some days, when I am drest in shimmer-stuff,
With yellow roses at my breast and hair;
When just the air and sunlight seem enough
To make the whole world delicately rare;
When people love me, and I them, and all
My heart is like a hill-brook's lilting call:

Then, if I pass Her, in her dim black dress,
With heavy eyelids darkened by old tears,
I feel a sudden clutch of loneliness:
I stare down vistas of unsparkling years,
And there behold myself, clad close in black,
With tired brows, thin hands, and aching back.

Oh, Sorrow's Shadow! let me be awhile!
Wreck not my happy yellow roses: set
No watch upon my sudden cry and smile.
Why should I not forget—ah, half-forget!—
That Sorrow's Self will meet me some strange day,
And take my hand, nor let me dance away?

From *Harper's Magazine* we take this brief study in emotion. Mr. Morton's skill justifies him in venturing to use a theme that has attracted some of the world's greatest poets.

Loss

BY DAVID MORTON

Nay, but the clean-lipped, merry rain
Will drip from drenched leaf and bough,
And greet the glad green grass again,
As it is doing now;

And light will live upon the hill,
And great trees sway along the wind;
The stars will crowd above them still
When night grows warm and kind.

The shining seasons still will keep
Their trysts—and shall I never know?
O heart of me, how shall we sleep
When this is so?

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It supplies you a delicacy—a hearty dish made dainty. You can serve it five times where you served the old kind once.

It costs you but three cents per serving.

No old-style baked beans—whether home-baked or canned—will meet your ideals when you once know Van Camp's. Now, in hot weather—when you want ready-cooked dishes—is the time to find this out.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.

(341)

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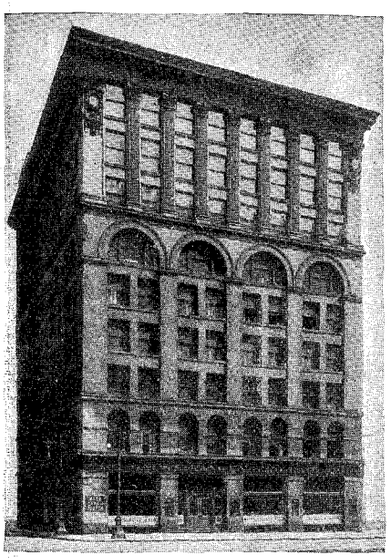

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"A work of profound scholarship. It is *the* work for the man of limited means, for it gives him the most comprehensive theological library at the smallest cost. It is also, by virtue of its compactness, the best work for the busy man. You deserve the thanks of the world-at-large for this excellent encyclopedia."—*August W. Reinhard*, Pastor St. John's Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

JOHN CLAFLIN

THE absence of wide-spread disaster following the Claflin crash finds its explanation, perhaps, in the personality of John Claflin himself. That the failure did not have evil results for business and finance as a whole was due to more than conditions. The man at the helm may have had something to do with it, and if the force of the commercial elements compelled him to head up into the wind for a while, why, many a good man has done the same thing. The New York *Evening Post* finds John Claflin's principal characteristics to be an innate modesty, a quiet strength, remarkable grasp of the multitudinous conditions of the mercantile trade of the country, love of outdoor life of the strenuous type, conservatism, and optimism. The writer says of him:

Through his innate modesty and objection to publicity, Mr. Claflin was known by sight to comparatively few New Yorkers, altho his name has been associated for years with many of the most important charitable and civic enterprises in this city, and is a byword in every American hamlet. He rarely granted interviews, and his aversion to being photographed is such that a picture recently published was the first likeness of the man reproduced in years. The brown-bearded, gentle-mannered, soft-spoken, and, above all, clear-thinking merchant is known almost exclusively outside of his immediate business circles by his works.

One of the reasons why Mr. Claflin appears personally so rarely in the limelight is that he sticks to his desk in the offices at 224 Church Street as closely as any bank clerk. He is said to put in an appearance at an early hour with regularity, and it has been his habit to receive reports which tell what is going on in the business world not only of New York, but of the rest of the country. In grasping and digesting these reports he is credited with a capacity which is the wonder of his subordinates.

His reports, whether from Texas or the Northwestern States, have been gathered in about as the Weather Bureau at Washington collects data from its forecasters. And as the weather men with this information before them are enabled to make fair guesses as to future weather, Mr. Claflin has long been looked upon as a man who knows general trade conditions in the United States for any particular day, and likewise what its prospects are for a future day or a future month.

It was this knowledge which Mr. Claflin drew upon when he made suggestions to the Senate Committee, which were widely criticized because they came so near to agreeing with the arguments urged at the same time by the bankers of the country. In denying that he had been coached or instructed by New York bankers before testifying at Washington, Mr. Claflin took occasion to assert that he had never been in the habit of receiving instructions from any one, and that he had viewed the matter of currency reform purely from a mer-

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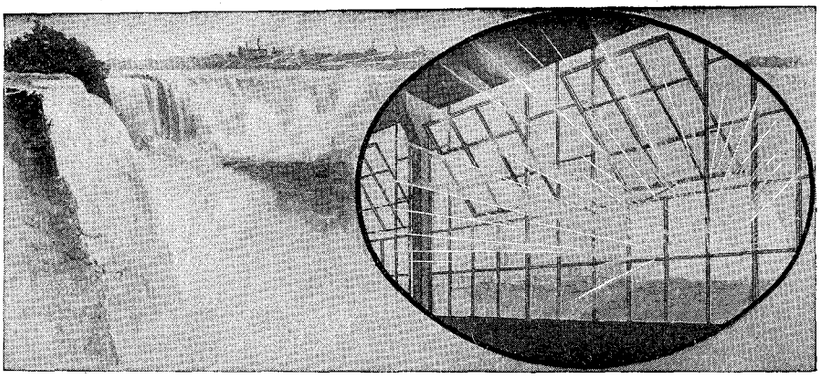
cantile standpoint. His independence of judgment and initiative and the whole-souled way with which he throws himself into whatever for the time being compels his interest have been distinguishing marks of the man since early manhood.

Few worthy charitable enterprises failed to receive his support, and public movements and questions of public welfare have always gained his attention. When the valuable library of the late Prof. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, was sold, Mr. Claflin bought it to present to the College of the City of New York, his alma mater. And when, recently, the Siegel failure threw out of work large numbers of employees, Mr. Claflin came to their rescue by finding places for them in the New York stores which belonged to the United Dry Goods Companies.

On public questions he was outspoken. At a dinner of the Railway Business Association, a few years ago, he was one of the first seriously to champion the cause of the railroads in their efforts to secure an increase in freight-rates. As an exponent of banking reform, he was president of the New York State branch of the National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System. The growth of his business and its wide ramifications have caused a restriction of his outside activities, and recently he was compelled to give up the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Claflin received his education in the public schools of New York and in the City College. At twenty, after returning from a year abroad, he was taken into his father's office, and three years later became a partner in the firm. His first great test came in the panic of '73, when the company underwent a severe strain due to an overload of temporarily worthless paper. This was weathered successfully, and the younger Claflin commenced his preparation for taking over the whole business. In 1885, his father died, and soon after Mr. Claflin organized a new firm, the H. B. Claflin Company, which in due time took over the old concern. On the day that this was done, we are told, Mr. Claflin announced that his old employees and customers had shown such implicit faith in him and his business that the stock of the new company had already been largely oversubscribed. Of Mr. Claflin's own interests we learn further:

It was while still a young man that Mr. Claflin formed the habit of taking the extended and strenuous vacations which have carried him over most of the globe. For two months every year he would explore some out-of-the-way part of the earth, covering in these jaunts the least-known sections of the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and remote countries of Europe and Asia. His crossing of the South-American Continent in 1877 was an adventurous achievement. From the Pacific coast, at latitude 10 degrees south, he crossed to the Atlantic, at the equator, encountering many savage Indian tribes en route. He made the journey with a single companion over a line never followed



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As water is the cheapest and best motive power for machinery, so the sun is the most efficient source of *human* energy.

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Besides this increased production, Fenestra conserves human life and limb because of the penetrating daylight which enables your men to *see* as they work. In blunders saved, in accidents prevented, the value of Fenestra is *incalculable*.

They afford valuable fire-insurance, are wind and weather-proof, and require no expense for upkeep.

Putting the sun in Fenestra harness gives you 48% more light, 14% more ventilation and 14% decreased cost, as against wooden windows. Is there any good reason for missing such advantages?

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Detroit Steel Products Company
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"The Varnish Food"

cleans as it polishes and gives a hard, dry, durable lustre that does not get gummy or collect dust. Your polish mop should be renewed with O-Cedar for it combines freely with water and permits you to easily and quickly wash clean and renew your mop.

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are standard factory equipment

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Largest Manufacturers of Spark Plugs in the World

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CORONA

Folding Typewriter. It is a standard machine in every particular—from back spacer to stenciling device—yet it weighs but 6 lbs. and measures only 8¾ in. x 10½ in. x 9 in.

Send now for booklet No. 54.

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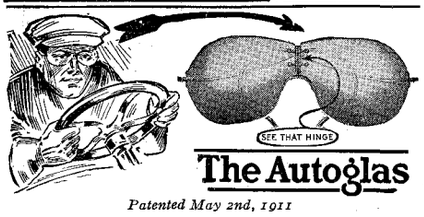
(Formerly Standard Typewriter Co.)
141 West 42nd St., Broadway, N. Y. City.
Agencies in Principal Cities of the World.



The Autoglas

Patented May 2nd, 1911

The only comfortable goggle

The only efficient eye protector

WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, neat and inconspicuous; conforms to the contour of the face, excludes wind as well as dust, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision. Temples covered with composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white.

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If they haven't them, write to us. We'll see that you get them.

OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE

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ONLY one form of graphite is fit for auto lubrication. This rare flake graphite is found only in

DIXON'S Graphite Lubricants

It builds a permanent oily veneer around the bearings and prevents metal-to-metal contact. Equally good for motor cars and motor boats.

Write for Lubricating Chart.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

D X N Established in 1827 D X N

before by a white man. Part of the trip was made in canoes on the Madeira River and the Amazon, and at times the small party traveled on foot or on muleback through the same sort of country recently explored by Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Claflin calls himself an independent Republican, and, while he takes no active part in political affairs, his views are constantly sought by those participating in legislation. At the time of the Pujo inquiry, his assertion that there was no "money trust" received much prominence. He refused to see the dangers from interlocking directorates, which he characterized as an element of strength, and, after the depression of a few years ago, he was conspicuous in predicting that business conditions were due to improve rapidly. He has always been conservative and optimistic in his public utterances.

A MODERN DESERTED VILLAGE

IN a recent news item we read a new version of the celebrated "Deserted Village." Rather more, perhaps, are we reminded of those towns in the old countries that lay in the zones of the long, bitter wars, from which all young life was drawn, and of whose inhabitants none were left save women and children, the aged, feeble, and worthless. Such a town is Hoxie, Kansas. The melancholy of its deserted state is, however, alleviated by the certainty that its men-folk will return in due time, to take up the tasks which they let fall when the call came to them, the Cincinnati of the Wheat, to go forth to defend their homes. The defenders will soon be victors, the foe will fall in its multitudes before them, and they will return scatheless to their families and their accustomed tasks. The following comment on this phenomenon is presented by the Grand Rapids *Press:*

There is nothing effete about Hoxie, Kan. Hoxie is the county-seat of Sheridan County, and boasts a total population of 500 men, women, and children. At present it has less than a hundred, mostly children under ten and veterans over eighty. The rest of the village is away visiting and harvesting.

This is how Hoxie broke into the day's news as a deserted village. Farmers thereabout hired the usual complement of city-broke, casual laborers as harvest hands. But a spell of hot weather engulfed Sheridan County and the imported hands wilted like lilies in a drought. They quit, they flitted for cooler climes. Then the farmers, gazing disconsolate upon their broad acres of full-ripe wheat, bethought of Hoxie and its noble five hundred. They sent envoys to Hoxie to rend the air of that busy hive with cries of "Help! help!"

And Hoxie did not falter. Hoxie could not afford to; it is a farmers' town and a bountiful harvest means local prosperity. Hoxie's merchants, barbers, lawyers, dentists, and doctors—horse and man—depend on the farmers. Hoxie answered the summons. Merchants closed their stores and herded their clerks to the wheat-fields. Barbers decorated their windows with

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signs reading "Shave and haircuts on Saturdays only." The editor placed his wife in charge of the shop. The county officials locked the court-house doors. Men of lore and men of trade trudged coatless to those rural vales where they would do the most good. A delegation with a cow-bell went around and woke up the retired farmers, bidding them renew once more their youthful skill. And with the menfolk went a fair sprinking of farmers' daughters who had not forgotten how to sit a reaper, thereby proving that feminism is not entirely confined to the cities.

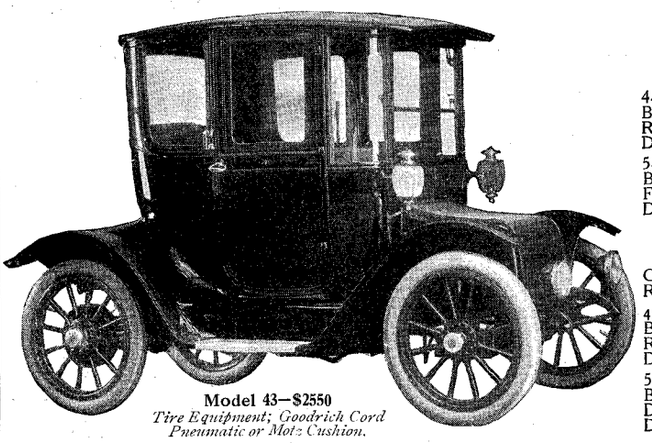
Hoxie solved its pressing problem in the most practical way. Hoxieites went back to the land in a body. And, besides saving the crop, the experience will do them good. A change of occupation is as beneficial as a vacation for most people. And it is encouraging, in these days when so many folk are saying that the body politic is split up into classes, to run across so stirring an example of community interest, so hearty a reply to the cry for help, such willingness to help each other over the rough places. The spirit of Hoxie would go far toward ridding many larger places of the jealousies which disturb them.

CIVIC HOUSE-CLEANING IN NEW YORK

TO those who have asked what woman's place in the modern civilization shall be, and what sort of work she is fitted to do, one woman in New York City has returned a fitting and convincing reply in her report recently submitted to Mayor Mitchel. The woman is Miss Katharine B. Davis, whose task for the past six months as Commissioner of Correction has been that of giving New York a thorough and much-needed house-cleaning. At such work women have always been better than men. Miss Davis has not discovered any new and strange field for women's endeavors; she has merely enlarged and extended the traditional duties of the housewife, whose business for many centuries has been to make the home a fit place to live in. In coming to New York, where men housekeepers have for a long time been sweeping the dust into corners; where they have let the spiders spin comfortably, providing they were not too easily noticed; where they have lost, wasted, and thrown away the lives, wealth, and health of their citizens, because they were bad housekeepers—in coming here she has found, says the New York *World*, "a woman's work," has set about it as a woman does, with a passionate conviction of the righteousness of cleanliness and order; and she has demonstrated beyond criticism her fitness for her office. As we read:

In six months her broom and mop have at least cleared away enough dirt to let us all see how bad it was.

In the past, prisoners in New York have been too much regarded as opportunities for others. Miss Davis seems more con-



Model 43—$2550
Tire Equipment; Goodrich Cord Pneumatic or Motz Cushion.

PRICES

With Bevel Gear Axle

4-passenger Brougham Rear Seat Drive - $2550

5-passenger Brougham Front Seat Drive - $2800

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Take a Detroit Electric Vacation

Why not take a common-sense vacation this summer—in the most common-sense way possible? Why limit your vacation to weeks or months when there is a way to extend it over a number of years?

Or, to put it another way, would you rather have a few weeks' vacation away from home or a continuous vacation at home—with a Detroit Electric to help you and your family enjoy life?

A Pleasure Every Day in the Year

The convenience, pleasure and usefulness of the Detroit Electric Special stays with you from one end of the year to the other—and for years to come. This fall when theatres open and the social season is on, you would not trade your Detroit Electric for the memory of a dozen vacation trips. And this summer—right now—it is just the car for trips about the city, runs to the country club, the golf links, tennis courts, the swimming places, it is an asset for pleasure every day.

Every Member of the Family Enjoys the Detroit Electric

The Detroit Electric is a car that every man likes to drive and a car that every member of the family can drive. It has justly earned its title of "Society's Town Car" by reason of the fact that every third electric car sold today is a Detroit Electric. Here is an electric that offers you the utmost in style and luxury, in power and hill climbing ability, in economy and lightness. It is a thoroughly common-sense electric, built and backed by the largest manufacturers of electric pleasure cars in the world and sold at $2550.

THE Detroit ELECTRIC
SOCIETY'S TOWN CAR

Write us and get special information on this Detroit Electric model. See the nearest Detroit Electric dealer for a demonstration in this, the lowest priced, high grade electric ever built.

Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, Mich.
Builders of the Detroit Electric
World's Largest Manufacturers of Electric Pleasure Vehicles

Do You Run a FORD?

Just because you get spark enough to run your Ford motor, your magneto isn't necessarily as strong as it should be for best results. The

Hoyt Magnetometer

shows the strength of the magneto so that it may be kept at its original efficiency, thereby reducing fuel bills and giving a more lively motor.

Price at garage or hardware store, $4.00. Write for Booklet B describing Ford magneto and ignition troubles and remedies.

Hoyt Elec. Instrument Works
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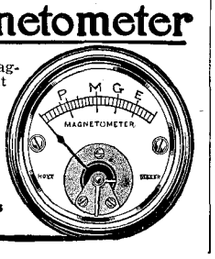
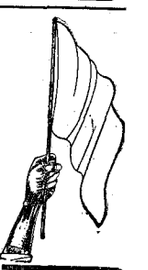


"Safety First"

Get rid of that old-fashioned, out-of-date, riveted gasolene tank, with its continual menace of fire or explosion. Equip your motor boat or automobile with a

"JASCO TANK"



"Jasco Tanks" are made of drawn steel; they are seamless, leakless, tinned and tested—the only perfectly safe tanks for land or water use.

All styles, all sizes. If your dealer hasn't them in stock, write direct to us for detailed information. But send at any rate for our booklet and Marine Signal Flag Card. They are free.

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Ready for the Start!

THE athlete who expects to win, looks after his condition at the start. He takes good care of his teeth.

If your teeth are sound, it's all the more reason why you should keep them so.

Start the campaign of good conditioning now by the regular use of

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

the one dentifrice that protects them from their worst enemy, "acid-mouth."

If you do this you can be fairly sure of keeping your teeth sound for years—perhaps a lifetime. The cause of 95% of all tooth-decay—so dentists claim—is "*acid-mouth.*"

Better find out if you have it. If you have, Pebeco is a necessity.

Send for Free Ten-Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers

They will tell you whether you have "acid-mouth" and prove that Pebeco does counteract it.

Pebeco originated in the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany. As it comes in extra large tubes and only one-third of a brushful is needed at a time it is economical. For trial tube and test papers address

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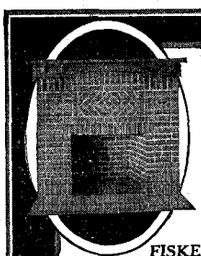

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Our new book "Tapestry" Brick Fireplaces illustrates and describes many designs of fireplaces of character and distinction. Some cost as little as $15.

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Tapestry Brick

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cerned in giving them a chance for themselves. The rage of grafters and drug-sellers that lived off the prisoners does not move her. She is sending women to the Queens Prison, where they can be put to work. As many boys as small means make possible she is putting on the prison farm, where they can learn something. She is trying the honor system. Charitable people have faith in her ability to get results, and subscribe money for experiments in human reform without waiting for the Board of Estimate to provide funds.

Blood tests are resorted to to ward off false suits against the city. Finger-prints are to be used to prevent such scandals of substitution as have occurred in the past. In another woman's job, that of cooking, food is supplied at smaller cost that will probably turn out better.

It would not be surprizing if prisoners who really wish to run straight when they get out should rather like the new régime in the city dungeons. As for hopeless old-timers, what they think about it is of considerably less consequence.

The Post points out even more of her work that attests triumphantly to her success:

To our friends who shook their heads gravely when it was announced that the Mayor intended to appoint a woman Commissioner of Correction, we respectfully commend Dr. Davis's first report. It covers a period of nearly six months, and proves that Dr. Davis, besides being thoroughly competent on the correctional side, is a good business woman. As a result of her study of dietaries and systems of supplying foods, she has cut $36,000 out of the new budget; she has saved $1,900 on the estimated cost of repairing the penitentiary workshops, and by arrangement with the Dock Department is securing repairs to the boats of her department at a considerably lower figure. Changes in the heating, ventilating, and light plants will save the city about $30,000 in 1915, and so it goes. More noteworthy than dollars and cents saved are, of course, her reforms of administration. She has done more in six months to stop the use of drugs in our prisons than had been done in years. Through her efforts the indeterminate sentence and honor systems have been introduced; and for the first time, thanks to her, there is a complete record of the movement of prisoners and an accurate census of the various institutions. It is really amazing what has been accomplished in so short a time. Suffragists who have insisted that good women housekeepers were needed in our public service have a powerful argument in the person of the official who is properly entitled the Honorable Katharine B. Davis.

Nor is this all. There is a part of her accomplishment that can not be read from the statistical report. Even more important, says *The Tribune*, than these various deeds which may be counted to her credit publicly is the spirit which she has brought into her department—"a spirit, as the Mayor declared, which makes it really a Department of Correction instead of a Department of Prisons. . . . It is a good work that Miss Davis has done, and if the

"The Kitchenless Home"

has not arrived—neither has the iceless refrigerator nor the fireless furnace—but the cookless kitchen, with comfort and contentment, is a possibility in every home where the housewife knows the culinary uses and food value of

Shredded Wheat

With these crisp "little loaves" of ready-cooked cereal in the home you are ready for the unexpected guest, for the uncertainties of domestic service, for every emergency of household management. No worry or drudgery—we do the cooking for you in our two-million-dollar, sunlit bakery.

Being ready-cooked and ready-to-serve it is so easy to prepare in a few moments a delicious, nourishing meal with Shredded Wheat Biscuit and fresh raspberries or other fruits. Heat one or more biscuits in the oven to restore crispness; then cover with berries and serve with sugar and cream.

"It's All in the Shreds"

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

In warm weather everyone needs

"Mum"

(as easy to use as to say)

the snow-white disappearing cream which gently

neutralizes all odors of perspiration

Unscented—lasts from bath to bath—does not check perspiration; that would be harmful.

25c at drug- and department-stores

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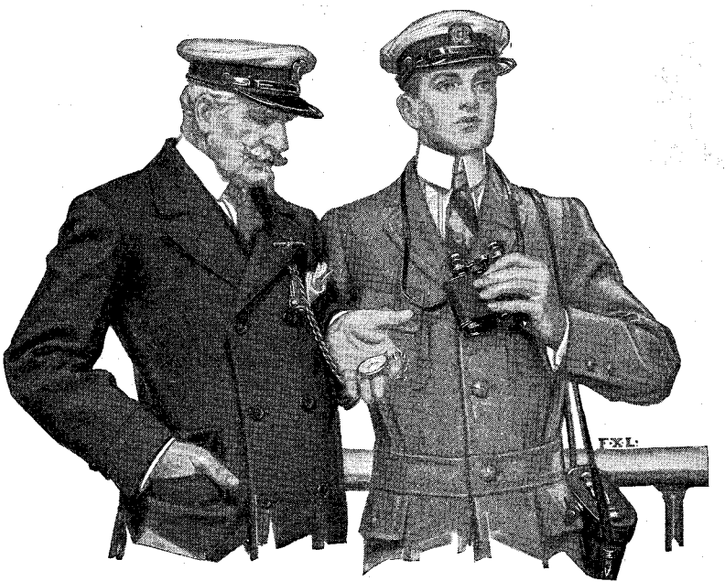
Mayor had to go to a woman to get it done, his judgment in doing so and his choice of the woman to do it are to be highly commended."

THE GRADUATE'S EPHEBIC OATH

WHILE the average, new-fledged college graduate is more humble than the cartoonists would have us think, there is still, underlying his timidity and awe of the outside world, a decided streak of naive conceit. Witness to this the popularity of the newly revived "ephebic oath" of ancient Greece, which in several colleges this year has been incorporated in the usual ceremonies of commencement. This, explains the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*, is the oath of good citizenship that the *ephebi*, or youths just entering upon manhood, swore in the temple as a preliminary to their two years of military training. Renewed for our ephebi of the mortar-board and sheepskin, the oath has been well received. It is a modest avowal, suited to the quiet aspect that the graduate would have himself present, but there is a potency of promise in it that is mightily pleasing to his secret vanity. He is able to rejoice in his vow, to swear it with fine passion, and to picture dimly to himself the mighty forces that these words of his may be loosing upon the fatuous and unsuspecting civilization of a decade or two hence. The chorus of the oath rings out across the campus, fades, is lost upon the ear—and what then? It is the voice of those who stand at the gate of the world and cry, "Open, in the name of Youth!" The gate swings back; pell-mell they invade the great arena; but in the struggle that follows will they have the strength to recall their promise made? The writer continues:

Every community has urgent need of more active participation by its educated men in public affairs. Often the severest critics when anything goes wrong, members of the educated class too frequently hold aloof from exercising their influence in politics. Too busy or too tired to vote, to do their part in the selection of the right men for office, they are vigorous enough in finding fault after the event. The Greeks had a neat name for the man who failed to bear his share of public responsibility. It was idios, whence comes our word idiot. Trench, in his "Study of Words," tells us that the term came to signify a rude, ignorant, unskilled, intellectually unexercised person, "this derived or secondary sense bearing witness to a conviction woven deep into the Greek mind that contact with public life was indispensable to the right development of the intellect." To-day to call a man who takes no interest in politics, even to the extent of refraining from attendance at the polls, an idiot, would invite immediate hostilities, but it must be admitted the old Greeks were not so far out in their use of language.



The Howard Watch

THE predominance of the HOWARD Watch among yachting men illustrates some interesting conditions in American business and professional life.

There is in this country no exclusively yachting class, as such. Practically every American yachtsman is a man of affairs, who finds his greatest relaxation on the water, and who takes his HOWARD Watch with him when he goes aboard.

The thing that makes him a yachtsman and an American disposes him to like the HOWARD Watch—with its fine traditions, its trim, racy lines, and its way of showing its clean American heels to the talent of the watch-making world.

The wonderful character of the HOWARD Watch is that it meets men of so many different kinds and occupations on their own ground. Men in commerce, in the technical industries, in the professions, in official life.

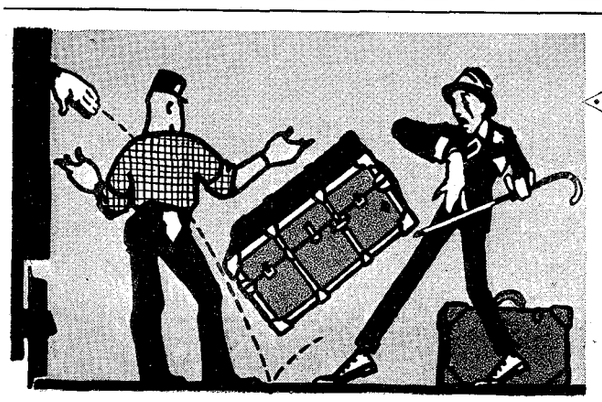
A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at $170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.



ESTABLISHED 1844 HENRY LIKLY & Co MAKERS ROCHESTER, N.Y. TRADE MARK

"Never mind! It's a Likly Trunk and guaranteed for 5 Years."

Send for 128 Page Catalogue Henry Likly & Co. Rochester, N.Y.

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Lee PUNCTURE-PROOF Pneumatic Tires

100% Puncture-Proof

Did the dealer who sold you your last pneumatic tires give you this guarantee?

Not unless the tires he sold you were **Lee Puncture-Proof Pneumatics.**

You never heard of such a guarantee on any other pneumatic tires, did you?

If we merely *claimed* this added service you might say: "I'll take that with a grain of salt."

But you can't—in fairness to yourself—be skeptical when we back our statement with the guarantee: "Puncture-proof or you get every extra penny you paid."

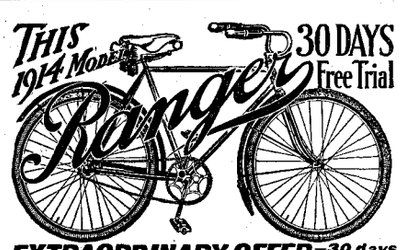
That guarantee is detailed in Leaflet "L," free for the asking.

Meanwhile, look up "Lee Tires" in your 'phone book and tell our local man what size you want. Also whether regular tread or **"Zig-Zag" Non-Skid.**

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO.
ESTABLISHED 1883
Conshohocken, Pa.

Smile at Miles
Lee "Zig-Zag" Non-Skids make assurance doubly sure

THIS 1914 MODEL 30 DAYS Free Trial



EXTRAORDINARY OFFER —*30 days* one month's free trial on this finest of bicycles—the ***"Ranger."*** We will ship it to you on approval, *freight prepaid*, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is *absolutely genuine.*

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at *prices never before equaled* for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.**

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at **half usual prices.** A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at **$3 to $8** each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model ***Ranger*** furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy** a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. **Write today.**

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. H 172 CHICAGO, ILL.

"A FUNERAL IN THE SKY"

THERE is something awe-inspiring and tremendous in the mental picture called up by the words "A Funeral in the Sky," heading the news story of the funeral given the nine Austrian victims of the dirigible *Koertling*. The throng of great-winged aeroplanes, sweeping clearly outlined overhead, black-draped and stately in motion, constituted a fitting tribute to those who had lost their lives in the exploration of the air. The Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

Vienna witnessed the most remarkable funeral ceremonies ever performed in the history of civilization when the nine victims of the recent mid-air collision between an aeroplane and a dirigible were buried on Wednesday. Whoever planned those ceremonies possest an imagination beyond the ordinary and a keen sense of the fitness of things.

Soaring above the usual funeral procession of carriages and automobiles was an escort of twenty aeroplanes, flying mourning flags. During the interment services the fleet of air-craft circled slowly around and around the cemetery. And only when the bodies had been lowered into their graves did they fly away in an impressive, slow-moving column, as was fitting for mourners returning from a cemetery.

The fighting-man has his own form of burial service; so has the sailor; and now the ideal ceremony for the dead flying-man has been inaugurated. Doubtless it will be adopted the world over. The idea is too apt, too poetic, too impressive, not to take hold.

A GREAT MORO CHIEFTAIN

FROM the obscurity of Sindangan comes notice of the death of Datu Rajamuda Mandi. Sindangan, by the way, is in the province of Zamboanga, on Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine Islands; and Datu Rajamuda Mandi was once chief of all the Moros, a very great man in his time. In the days when Americans were getting their first experiences of what it meant to have these oriental islands on their hands, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Rajamuda was well known to them, and distinguished himself as the friendly enemy of the United States. In those days he was possest of a fine physique and looked the part he played. We read:

Like Red Cloud, the war chief of the Sioux, whom he is said to have resembled in stature, strength of physique, and features, the Moro chieftain acquainted himself with the strength of the United States and recognized the futility of resisting an irresistible power. As a true conservationist he set about acting as mediator between the ignorant Moros who wished to die fighting and the civilized Power which wished to avoid fighting wherever matters could be otherwise arranged. He was a capable politician and a man who had the welfare of his warlike people at

Banish Drudgery *from* Your Auto Washing

Price $3 Complete

Save Time—Save Water, Energy and Temper

Send $3 For Your SANITAX Fountain Auto Brush Today

Don't try to wash your automobile in the mussy, tedious, old-fashioned way, with sponge or hose—get a SANITAX. This efficient device attached to any ordinary hose removes all the dust, dirt and mud from the car like magic. Automatic in action, simply constructed. It cannot get out of order and will outlast a hundred sponges.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

SANITAX Fountain Auto Brushes—already in use by the leading garages, are endorsed as the most efficient and satisfactory auto-washing device obtainable. The most useful and practical addition to garage equipment. Send us dealer's name and $3.00 and we will deliver this Auto Washer all charges paid. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Address

SANITAX BRUSH CO., 2374 Wabash Ave., Chicago

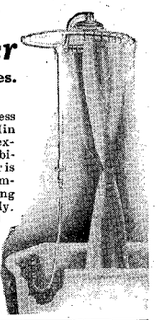
Auto Supply, Hardware and Drug Dealers are urged to write for special Introductory Offer on this Auto Washer.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Order One Today for Your Bath Room

Knickerbocker Portable Shower

You Can Install It in 10 Minutes. Fits Any Bath-Tub.



We will send it on ten days' trial (express prepaid); if satisfactory, send **$6.50** (in Canada, $8.50); if not, return it at our expense. State whether your tub has combination or two small faucets. The shower is delightfully refreshing. Hot weather comfort! Sanitary way of bathing! No waiting for tub to fill; clean water constantly. Made of solid brass tubing, heavily nickel plated; full size duck curtains and rubberized cap for hair.

Agents! Write Now!

KNICKERBOCKER SANITARY CO.
305 Fifth Ave., New York City

$10 Worth of POLISH $2

A-No.-ONE Polish will polish home and office furniture, piano, hardwood floor, linoleum, *brass bed, chandelier, automobile body and* leather easier, quicker, better, and will last longer than any other polish you have ever tried.

It Costs You Nothing

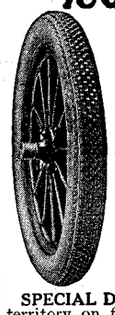
to let us send you a **FREE SAMPLE** and tell you how to get **$10** worth of **A-No.-ONE Polish** for **$2.** Large profit for **Dealers and Agents. Write for Terms.**

A-No.-ONE CO., 863 Jefferson Avenue, Rochester, N.Y.
In the Polish Business 15 Years.

YOU CAN SLEEP after sunrise, on your sleeping porch or camping, if you wear a B. K. B. It fits comfortably over the eyes, will not fall off, and induces as well as prolongs sleep. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.

NIGHT MFG. CO., 3 Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years French and German motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are **saving $50. to $200. a year** in tire expense.

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, **prepay the express** and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under **a signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires.**

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
1320 Karpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1120 Acoma St., Denver, Colo.

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heart. He lived to see the Moros, or the greater part of them, lay aside arms and enter into the spirit of the peaceful reconstruction of the Philippines under American authority. He saw more done for the natives by the Americans than the Spanish did for them during their long period as rulers of the archipelago.

Three years ago a "Moro Province Fair" was held, in the interest of promoting more cordial relationship between the Americans and their Moslem brown brothers in the southern islands. Datu Rajamuda Mandi attended the fair and made a speech in which he called upon all Moros to follow the paths of peace. His speech, as published in the Manila *Cable-news-American*, was, in part, as follows:

"We are gathered here at the call of the Moro provinces to aid in making this event a success. We represent many tribes and many people of different dress, different beliefs and customs—but we all unite in support of the Government of the Moro province, and of our Father, the Governor of the Moro province.

"We all desire education for our children, that they may know how to obey the law, and how to gain prosperity and wealth. It is necessary for the Government to have patience with our great ignorance and inexperience in the ways of the American. We are ready to learn."

THE SUICIDE CLUB REDIVIVUS

IT is not often that history repeats itself with sufficient accuracy to be readily recognized by the casual onlooker, and particularly seldom is this true of fiction-history. Yet the columns of the London *Standard* give notice of such an occasion, taking place in broad daylight in a London street. We read:

At high noon a young man, clad in faultless evening dress, and followed by two uniformed attendants, paraded Coventry Street and Leicester Square offering cream tarts gratis to all and sundry. Crowds gathered round him, and his stock was soon depleted. Some doubtless merely took one out of curiosity; others perhaps welcomed the chance of a free meal; but more still, recalling Robert Louis Stevenson's opening story in the "New Arabian Nights," hoped, like Prince Florizel and Colonel Geraldine, that the incident was but the prelude to some exciting adventure.

And so in truth it was. An adventure, too, in which one and all might play a part, even if only that of spectators. For when the young man had collected a sufficient crowd round him, his attendants distributed his card, on which was inscribed:

THE YOUNG MAN WITH THE CREAM TARTS

SUICIDE CLUB

Box Court, W. P.T.O.

On the other side was written:

"In giving you this cream tart, which I think you will enjoy, I am enacting the incident from Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Suicide Club' for the —— Kinematograph Company (Limited)."

The production of the complete film will be eagerly anticipated.

AIMS EASY AS POINTING YOUR FINGER

"Thank Heaven For the 2 Extra Savage Shots!"

10 Shots Quick

IF your wife is left alone she may some day say that, and you will echo it from the bottom of your heart.

She may use up five or six bullets, shooting through the door or window, and then turn unexpectedly to face another burglar, the pal, who has been inside all the time.

Ten shots are better than eight when you are attacked by more than one burglar—when you have to let go several shots out of the window to call the police—when the burglars' hiding place is unknown, and you have to send bullets biffing and banging to rout them out.

Get a 10-shot Savage. Otherwise you may some day find yourself with a pistol in your hand empty.

You can tell at a glance or touch if the Savage is loaded; also if cocked. No other automatic guards against the old excuse "didn't know it was loaded." You pull the trigger fast or slow—once for each shot. .32 and .380 caliber.

Send today for booklet by Sheridan—for 20 years head of New York City detectives—"What to Do if you Hear a Burglar."

A Brand New Savage Rifle

The new Savage .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features—hammerless, trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price $12. Send for circular.

SAVAGE ARMS COMPANY, 327 SAVAGE AVENUE, UTICA, NEW YORK

THE 10 Shots Quick SAVAGE AUTOMATIC

Which One Will Succeed?

WHICH WILL RECEIVE THE RAISE AT THE END OF THE YEAR?

Both have only a few minutes a day to give to reading. One occupies *all* his few minutes with the daily paper; the other is mastering a little at a time the few great books of the ages, the books that contain the knowledge which means success.

What are these few great books? The question is answered in the free booklet mentioned below, which contains the advice of Dr. Charles W. Eliot—for forty years president of one of the world's greatest universities. It explains why 100,000 business men are reading every day

THE FAMOUS FIVE-FOOT SHELF OF BOOKS

NOW YOURS FOR ONLY A FEW CENTS A DAY

One hundred thousand business men are using the pleasant, helpful reading courses therein laid out.

They are reading the great histories, seeing the great plays, hearing the great orations, meeting the great men of history.

The booklet is free. Merely ask for it. It implies no obligation on your part.

"The most helpful little book I have ever read," says one man. Send for your copy to-day. It is free—printed to give away—sent by mail. Merely clip the coupon.

Lit. Dig. 7-11-14

P. F. Collier & Son, 416 W. 13th St., N.Y. City

Mail me, without obligation on my part, your free "GuideBooklet toBooks" containing the story of the Five-Foot Shelf.

.....

If you have children and are interested in what they read, put a √ in this square. ☐

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REG.U.S.PAT OFF.

To you who dictate letters

Call up "The Dictaphone" and say—

"Show me how the Dictaphone will save my time; how it will make dictation a pleasure by enabling me to dictate at any time—at any place—and at any speed.

"Show me how the Dictaphone will do away with the annoying waits and interruptions of my present system.

"Show me how the Dictaphone will enable my stenographer to turn out at least 50% more letters with the same amount of work.

"And show me without any obligations on my part."

If you don't find that name in your telephone book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Suite 1707, Woolworth Bldg., New York

Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere

"Your Day's Work"—a book we should like to send you

Approved by the Underwriters

Official Dictating Machine of the Panama Pacific International Exposition

6 and 7 % Net FIRST MORTGAGES
Jacksonville, Fla.

On improved business and residential property, on conservative 50% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field; references furnished if desired. Titles to be approved by leading attorneys. Correspondence invited.
PALMER AND PALMER, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOLDERS of good short term notes today enjoy a high income return, and are in a strategic position to realize a quick profit. Owing to their short maturity such investments are not severely subject to depressing business conditions.

We particularly recommend for July investment the 3 year 6% Bond Secured Notes of a prosperous and progressive Public Utility Company which you can convert at or before maturity into an attractive long term bond.

Please write for Circular L.D. 5

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 Broadway, N.Y.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT PROMINENT STOCKS NOW YIELD

FOLLOWING is a list of prominent and active railroad and industrial stocks, with recent sales prices, their annual dividend rates, and the income yields they give when purchased at the prices named, these prices being those which prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange a few weeks ago. (Some of these stocks have since been lower and a few higher):

Railroads	*Last Sale*	*An'l Div.*	*Income Yield*
Atch., Top. & S. Fe pf	100⅞	5	4.99
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	99⅜	6	6.04
Balt. & Ohio	92	6	6.52
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	91	6	6.59
Canadian Pacific	195¼	10	5.12
Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	4	7.97
Chicago & Northwest	131	7	5.34
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	100¼	5	4.90
Delaware & Hudson	148⅛	9	6.07
Great Northern pf	123¼	7	5.68
Illinois Central	112¾	5	4.43
Lehigh Valley	138⅜	10	7.23
Louis. & Nash	139	7	5.04
New York Central	90½	5	5.52
Norfolk & Western	105	6	5.71
Northern Pacific	110⅜	7	6.31
Pennsylvania	111⅛	6	5.40
Reading	164¾	8	4.85
Southern Pacific	94	6	6.38
Southern Railway pf	78¾	5	6.38
Union Pacific	155¾	10	6.42
Amalgamated Copper	71⅛	6	8.35
American Can pf	91	7	7.68
Industrials			
American Car & Fdy	51¾	2	3.86
American Smelting	63	4	6.35
American Sugar	107½	7	6.51
American Tel. & Tel	123	8	6.25
American Tobacco	232	2	8.62
Bethlehem Steel pf	83¾	5	5.97
Central Leather	36⅛	2	5.54
General Electric	147⅜	8	5.41
Harvester of N. J	107	5	4.67
International Paper pf	34	2	5.88
National Biscuit Co	130	7	5.38
National Lead pf	107½	7	6.51
Peoples Gas	121	8	6.61
Pressed Steel Car	43¼	3	6.94
Republic Ir. & Steel pf	86	7	8.14
Texas Co	143	10	6.99
U. S. Rubber 1st	103½	8	7.72
U. S. Rubber	58½	6	10.25
U. S. Steel	62	5	8.07
U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	7	6.38
Va.-Car Chemical pf	104	8	7.69
Westinghouse Electric	76	4	5.26
Western Union Tel	59⅜	4	6.74

A reader of *The Wall Street Journal* recently made inquiry of the editor as to which of the prominent railway and industrial stocks were now most suitable for a business man's investments. He desired a list of those which were "paying dividends sufficient to take care of interest-carrying charges and upon which dividends were not likely to be cut, with security of principal, and a likelihood of an advance in the next few years." The editor in reply declared that it was "impossible to state that dividends would not be cut on particular stocks, or that the principal of an investment in them was assured." At the same time, the following list was named by him as "reasonably safe":

Railroads	*Capital Stock Outstanding*	*Div. Rate*	*Earn. on Stock*	*Yield*
Atchison pf	$114,199,500	5%	19.3%	4.95%
Atl. C. L. com	67,558,000	7	11.5	5.80
B. & O. pf	60,000,000	4	22.3	4.92
Can. Pac. com	259,965,200	10	16.2	5.16
St. Paul com	116,855,400	5	8.6	5.10
C. & N. W. com	130,111,700	7	9.6	5.29
Del. & Hud	42,503,000	9	14.5	6.09
Gt. Nor. pf	230,901,500	7	11.6	5.69
Louis & Nash	72,000,000	7	11.6	5.10
Nor. & West. com	107,294,200	6	10.2	5.78
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	7	8.7	6.30
Pennsylvania	499,265,700	6	8.0	5.38
Reading com	70,000,000	8	16.8	5.06
Southern Pacific	272,672,400	6	9.8	6.30
Union Pac. pf	99,569,300	4	37.5	4.76
Industrials				
Am. Car & Fdy.pf.	30,000,000	7	11.0	5.93
Am. Loc. pf	25,000,000	7	24.0	7.00
Am. S. & Ref. pf	$50,000,000	7	18.4	6.93
Am. Tobacco pf	51,700,800	6	39.3	5.60
Balwin Loc. pf	20,000,000	7	20.8	6.54
Consol. Gas	99,816,500	6	7.2	4.72
General Electric	101,383,700	8	12.8	5.40
Int. Har. N. J. pf	29,993,400	7	26.4	5.93
Int. Har. Corp. pf	29,991,000	7	23.5	6.11
Ligg. & Myers pf	15,194,000	7	41.9	5.92
P. Lorillard pf	11,174,400	7	35.9	6.18
Press. S. Car pf	12,500,000	7	17.5	6.83
U. S. Steel pf	364,314,100	7	22.5	6.38

WHY SUCH HEAVY DECLINES IN RUSSIAN STOCKS?

During the past half-year or more, such heavy declines occurred in the quoted prices of Russian stocks that something like a crisis arose. It has been thought not unlikely that some of these declines would go further. They were reported by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Times Annalist* a month ago to be "still causing uneasiness in the financial centers of Europe." Especially was this true in Paris. To some extent, it was true also in Germany, but the direct interest of Germans in Russian securities is small compared with that of the French. Such interest as Germans have differs substantially from that of the French, who "hold immense amounts of Russian industrials and railway stocks," none of which, with one exception, is listed in Berlin. Berlin is concerned chiefly with Russian bank stocks and with government and municipal loans. Many Russian industrial shares have recently been quoted in Paris at from 100 to 200 points below the high levels reached in 1913, while Russian bank stocks have declined scarcely more than 30 points in any one case. As to the causes of the tremendous fall in Russian industrial and railway stocks, the writer in *The Annalist* says:

"The causes are to be found partly at Paris and partly within Russia itself. The enormous losses of the French public in South-American securities—estimated on a recent date at more than $200,000,000—have seriously impaired the strength of the French market; and this was only accentuated by the heavy issues of new securities in France. This caused very heavy selling of Russians at Paris at a time when the St. Petersburg authorities were exerting themselves to maintain prices at an artificially high level. The French selling made it necessary for the Russians to buy heavily, as there was no other market to absorb what Paris was selling.

"One of the most striking effects of the movement was to prove the artificial character of the financial position in Russia. Ever since the war with Japan the Russian Government has been exerting itself for the economic regeneration of the Empire; and the banks have been seconding its efforts. The State finances were put upon a sound footing through increased revenues, and the budgets left large balances at the disposal of the Government. Vast railway projects were taken in hand or planned; great irrigation systems in Transcaspia were begun with a view to rendering the Russian cotton industry independent of American supplies; the tide of immigration was to be checked and diverted to Siberia. Moreover, foreign money was needed for fostering Russia's industrial and commercial development—much foreign money; hence the impression must be created that the

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prosperity of the country had been left untouched by the reaction that set in everywhere else more than a year ago. There was, in fact, a certain justification for the implied claim that Russia was immune from business depression. The iron industry, for example, has continued to this day to present a striking contrast to that of all other countries: mills and furnaces have kept at work to their full capacity, and only recently the Duma decided to admit a certain quantity of pig iron free of duty, in order to supply a demand which the home furnaces were not able to meet. The excellent grain crops of the last few years have also undoubtedly gone far toward placing Russia upon a sound footing in the international markets.

"The Government, however, made the mistake of lending liberally to the farmers in order to help them to hoard their 1913 crop of wheat and rye for higher prices. It is largely owing to this fact that Russia's export trade has for months been unusually light; during the first eight months of the current fiscal year the country's active balance of trade decreased not less than $100,000,000 as compared with 1911.

"Not only did the Government lend freely upon grain, but it caused the Imperial Bank to build elevators for storing it, and it is trying to eliminate the middleman from the grain trade. The Government also encouraged the bringing out of new securities; and it is now generally admitted that the Russian market has been fairly swamped with the new issues of the past months. On the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange, too, the Government exerted its influence through the Imperial Bank to keep up boom conditions. Operators who sold short were 'spotted' as guilty of discreditable manipulations; and the Imperial Bank even punished at least one such firm by cutting off its credit."

Another cause, and one in which anti-Semitism has figured, is named by this correspondent as having "operated against the St. Petersburg market." This project, to which the Government has given much attention, is one for "nationalizing" Russian financial organizations—"nationalizing" being another word for "purging" corporations and other large concerns of Jews and Jewish influence. Under its operation Russians only would be left in control of such organizations.

In Berlin and Vienna financial circles and on the Berlin Boerse the proposal has been taken seriously. It became a factor in depressing Russian stocks. It was also taken seriously in Russia itself; for at a conference of bankers in St. Petersburg with the Government financiers the "nationalization" scheme was referred to as a potent cause in bringing about the critical situation of the Russian financial market. An official denial was then made that the Government contemplated taking such a step. In the opinion of the *Annalist* correspondent, denial "probably means only that the project has been abandoned rather than that it had not been contemplated."

Whatever the facts, the proposal has met with severe criticisms. The manager of a large bank in Kief is quoted as saying that "the new rules will put a complete stop to the establishment of new enterprises, for Jews will cease to supply capital since they are deprived of all voice in the management of the business." He adds that "the Jews, thanks to their initiative, have played a preponderant part in the economic development of southwest Russia." Representatives of great industries are quoted as

Don't take a Chance Against Accident

You think that your chance of being injured is small. Your habits are regular; you go to business about the same time in the morning and return in the evening almost like clockwork. Your employment isn't hazardous. You think that accidents are confined to traveling men and those who seemingly put themselves in the way of injury. The truth is that a conductor on a passenger train is safer at his work than a physician on his rounds. He is seldom hurt and is in the preferred classes of accident insurance "risks." Thousands of accidents happen in the streets and in homes. Your liability to injury is one against six. Ten men in seventy are hurt every year. Cold statistics prove that.

A very large percentage of injuries are received in unusual ways and places. A woman in Philadelphia was badly hurt not long ago by stepping on a rope trailing behind a truck. She stepped in a loop, was thrown, dragged, and broken bones resulted. This happening was an item of news in every Philadelphia paper. It is one of thousands of *simple* accidents.

Your earning capacity depends upon continuity. If you are disabled by accident, how long will your house pay your salary? If it pays you for three months and a broken leg keeps you at home for a half-year, how will you finance the cost of being laid up? You will use your *savings*, of course. How long would it take to replace them?

You *do* need accident insurance, you see. You need it as much as you need fire insurance, because you are quite as liable to meet with injury, as you are to fire loss. If you had considered accident insurance from this point of view, you wouldn't have put off buying a policy so long. Would you? But it isn't too late, and you'll get quick action from us.

The accident policy for you is our new **Equity-Value Policy,** because it provides for larger indemnity at a smaller cost than any other accident policy known. Insurance for $10,000 against accidental death costs $35 a year* and pays $50 a week for an unlimited period for total disability and $20 per week for partial disability. This policy pays a weekly indemnity of $50 for thirty per cent less than the premium charged for other policies giving the same indemnity.

The **Equity-Value Policy** pays full principal for loss of both hands or feet, sight of both eyes, or of one hand and one foot; $7500, of either hand or foot or sight of one eye. It pays $5000 for loss of either leg or right arm; either foot or right hand, $3333.33; left hand, $2500; either eye, $2000; thumb and index finger of right hand, $2000; of left hand, $1666.67. Fill in the coupon and mail it for complete information.

Maryland Casualty Company
Baltimore, Maryland

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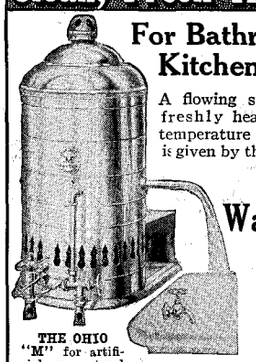

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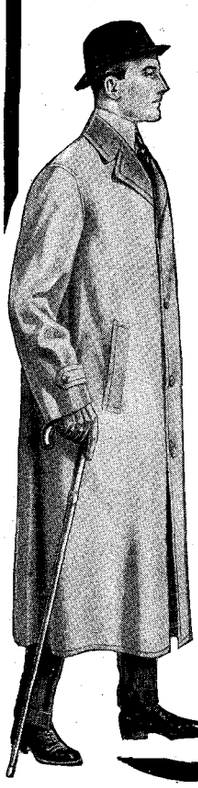

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having exprest similar views, some of them saying the proposal is an impossibility. M. Yves Guyot, a former French Cabinet minister, has declared that "commerce and industry, based on free competition, are incapable of surviving such experiments. The absurdity of these measures is so manifest, so incontrovertible, that I would call them still-born. They can not exist in practical life."

The writer in *The Annalist* hears that the German financial community "fears that the crisis will extend to the general business of Russia if it continues much longer." Berlin bankers who have informed themselves about conditions believe, however, that "the manufacturing industries of the country are still on a sound basis," the metal trades and the electrical industry "are enjoying great prosperity," they learn, and the textile industries "have latterly improved their position." Agricultural prospects are also good, and in spite of the overstraining of credits, "none of the big banks is believed to be in danger."

FREIGHT COSTS AND TRAIN-LOADS

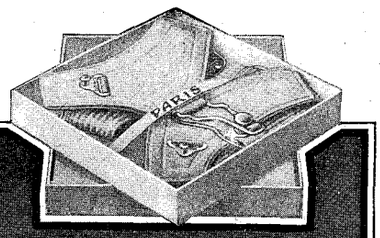
It was contended, in a recent statement issued by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, that the cost of hauling freight during the past fifteen years had doubled. The railroads had tried to meet this increase by using larger cars, longer trains, and more careful railroad methods; that is, they met it in so far as they could. The Lehigh Valley contends that its efforts have failed, by a considerable margin, to overcome the increase.

Another interesting fact brought out at one of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission pertained to increases in train-loads, due to the introduction of more powerful locomotives and the elimination of heavy grades and curves. Mr. Brandeis cited striking facts bearing on increases in train-loads. It appears that "the average load per loaded car" for 1903 was 19 tons, whereas in 1912 it was 22.8 tons, or an increase of about 19 per cent., while during the same period the average load of a freight train was increased from 312 tons to 501 tons. These figures pertain to the country in general. Specific statements affecting particular roads were made. Some of these follow:

"On the Pennsylvania Lines East the loaded freight-car was increased 15 per cent. between 1903 and 1912, and during the same period the average train-load was increased from 491.4 tons to 613.5 tons, or 24 per cent.

"The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad increased its average load per loaded car from 21.4 tons in 1903 to 26.7 tons in 1913, or 25 per cent., and its average train-load was increased from 418 tons to 605.81 tons, or 55 per cent., during the same period. On the Baltimore & Ohio, from 1910 to 1913 the ton-miles increased 18.6 per cent., while freight-train mileage decreased 15 per cent. The average capacity and the average load of freight-cars were each increased about 10.8 per cent. on the Baltimore & Ohio, and the consumption of coal per 100 ton-miles decreased 9 per cent., so that while the price of coal was higher in 1913 than in 1910, the coal cost per ton-mile in freight service was overcome.

"The New York Central increased its car-load 17 per cent. between 1903 and 1912 and its average train-load was advanced 18 per cent. The Norfolk & Western at the same time increased its car-load 29 per cent. and the train-load 42 per cent."



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Test.—UPLIFTER—"I can see good in all things."

PAT—"Can you see good in a fog?"—*Judge.*

Might Be Worse.—Diogenes was looking for an honest man.

"What luck?" asked the wayfarer.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Diogenes. "I still have my lantern."—*Life.*

This is a Mean One.—HEMMANDHAW—"Is there any way to make the women dress decently?"

MRS. HEMMANDHAW—"Certainly there is."

"Well, what is it?"

"Kill off the men."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

These June Brides.—"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."—*Kansas City Star.*

Awakened.—BILLY—"Do you believe in signs?"

MILLY—"Yes, indeed."

BILLY—"Well, last night I dreamed you were madly in love with me. What is that a sign of?"

MILLY—"That's a sign you were dreaming."—*Penn State Froth.*

The Minimum Wage.—Little James, while at a neighbor's, was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said "Thank you."

"That's right, James," said the lady; "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'"

"Well," rejoined James, "if you want to hear me say it again, you might put some jam on it."—*Washington Post.*

What's In a Name?—"What is the name of your automobile?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know? What do your folks call it?"

"Oh, as to that, father always says 'The Mortgage'; brother Tom calls it 'The Fake'; mother, 'My Limousine'; sister, 'Our Car'; grandma, 'That Peril'; the chauffeur, 'Some Freak', and our neighbors, 'The Limit.'"—*Life.*

Of Two Evils . . .—The little boy was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the least." Turning a corner at full speed he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister, when he had regained his breath.

"Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me."

"What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you eager to have your mother spank you that you run home so fast?"

"No," shouted the boy over his shoulder as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before pa he'll do it!"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Why Aren't Stenographers Better Paid?

Why are most stenographers getting only $6 to $15 a week—while others get $20 to $30?

Eight words tell the story. It's nothing in the world but *lack of speed and accuracy on the typewriter* that is keeping salaries down—that is robbing most stenographers of the pay they ought to get.

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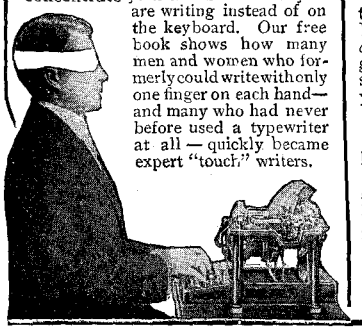

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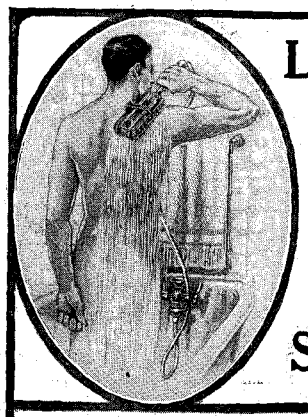

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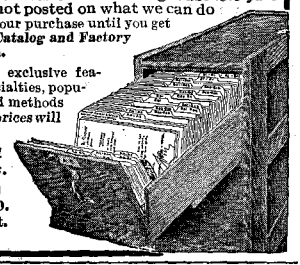

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Can It Be Done?—GERALDINE—"I will marry you on one condition."

GERALD—"And what is that?"

GERALDINE—"That our marriage shall not be allowed to interrupt our friendship."—*Judge.*

As Usual.—ENGLISHMAN—"The suffragettes saluted the Prime Minister this morning."

AMERICAN—"Did they fire twenty-one guns?"

ENGLISHMAN—"No; houses."—*Life.*

The Limit.—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Why.—"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"Not I."

"I can't understand how you can have faith in such a silly superstition."

"No superstition about it. Saturday's my pay day."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Easy.—GEORGIA LAWYER (to colored prisoner)—"Well, Ras, as you want me to defend you, have you any money?"

RASTUS—"No; but I'se got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."

LAWYER—"Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing?"

RASTUS—"Oh, a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."—*Kansas City Star.*

How It Works

A boat and a beach and a summer resort,
A man and a maid and a moon;
Soft and sweet nothings, and then at the real
Psychological moment a spoon.
A whisper, a promise, and summer is o'er,
And they part in hysteric despair—
(But neither returns in the following June,
For fear that the other is there.)
—*Exchange.*

And This from London.—"William," asked the teacher of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply. "He was an American gen'ral."

"Quite right," replied the teacher. "And can you tell us what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the little boy. "He was remarkable because he was an American and told the truth."—*Tit-Bits.*

Canny.—As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman, "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my tur'rn to ask first."—*Answers.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

June 26.—Alfredo Breceda, the private secretary of General Carranza, arrives in Washington with the announcement that the Constitutionalists will carry out their military campaign regardless of mediation.

June 27.—Captain Breceda issues a statement in which he pictures General Felipe Angeles as an arch-conspirator engaged in antagonizing Carranza and Villa, and mentions Secretary Bryan's special consular agent, George C. Carothers, as encouraging and abetting this division.

June 29.—General Villa is reported to have abandoned his southern campaign and to be leading his army north.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister in Mexico City, issues a warning to all British citizens in that city, bidding them leave the country immediately.

Foreign

June 25.—British suffragettes fire a church near Belfast.

June 26.—The British militants refuse to agree to a truce proposed by the British Government.

June 27.—Suffragettes who bombard the King and Queen in London with bundles of pamphlets are rushed by the street crowd. They are protected from serious danger by the police.

George Fred Williams, our Minister to Greece, issues a statement deploring conditions in Albania, criticizing the Albanian policy of the Powers, and hinting at a plan to unite the nation and "end a reign of murder."

June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, are assassinated in Sarayevo, the capital of Bosnia, by a Serb student.

Captain Russell, commanding the American gunboat *Machias*, silences with a few shots the guns of President Bordas, which were engaged in bombarding the city of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Captain Russell had previously warned Bordas's forces, having orders from Washington to protect American and foreign life and property in Santo Domingo.

June 29.—A French dirigible establishes a new record by carrying eight passengers and the pilot on a continuous flight lasting 35 hours and 20 minutes. Aeroplane records are broken by a German, Landmann, in a military Albatross biplane, who flies continuously for 21 hours and 49 minutes, alighting only when his fuel is exhausted.

June 30.—In riots resulting from the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, two hundred Serbs are killed at Mastar, Herzegovina.

A fire set by suffragettes in South London results in a loss of $100,000.

Ulster Volunteers, fully equipped for war, appear on the streets of Belfast.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 27.—The Navy Department plans a school for training in aviation, to be located at Pensacola, Florida.

June 28.—The War Department plans to offer purses aggregating $30,000 to the inventors of the three best aeroplanes, each to be built of a distinctive type.

Admiral Dewey is invited, by Secretary Daniels, to command his old flagship, the *Olympia*, in the Panama pageant next March.

June 29.—The President promises in the future to fill all posts held by colored men by men of the same race only.

Surgeon-General Blue is ordered to New Orleans to take charge of the campaign there against bubonic plague.

June 30.—President Wilson refuses a petition, presented by a delegation of women at the White House, urging him to aid in the passing of the suffrage resolution before Congress.

GENERAL

June 25.—Receivers are named at New York for the dry-goods house of H. B. Claflin Company, with liabilities estimated at $30,000,000.

A disastrous fire in Salem, Massachusetts, destroys the greater part of the city, with a loss estimated at $12,000,000. Ten thousand houses are destroyed and 200 people are reported missing.

June 30.—The United States Express Company retires from business.

July 1.—Mt. Lassen bursts into eruption for the fourteenth time since May, with such violence that volcanic ashes are carried to a distance of thirteen miles.

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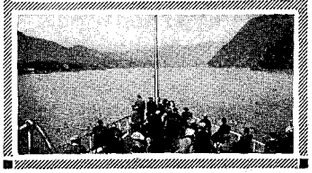

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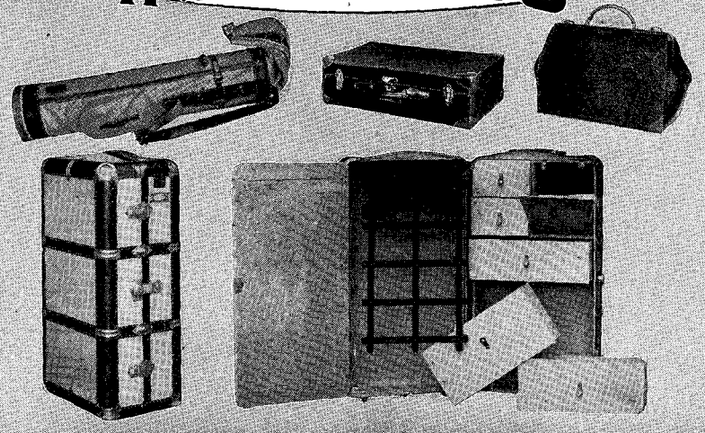

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. H. B.," Knoxville, Tenn.—"1. Is it proper for me, in writing an article, to refer to myself in one place as 'the writer' and in another as 'the author'? 2. May I refer to myself in the third person and the first person in the same sentence, as in the following example: 'In accordance with a suggestion made to *the writer* during his visit, *I* am doing so and so'? 3. In a paper published jointly by Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, would this expression be in good taste: 'Mr. Jones has ingeniously coupled the separate parts'? (There is nothing to indicate that the paper was composed by Mr. Smith.) 4. What, if anything, is wrong with this sentence, and how would you express the same idea: 'This material would serve the purpose, however, *bearing in mind* that a larger quantity of it would be required than of the better grade'?"

1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes, if true. 4. The sentence is imperfect. Substitute "but" for "however, bearing in mind that."

"E. W. H.," Daytona, Fla.—"Please tell me to what clan in Scotland William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, or his ancestors, belonged. Where could I obtain the genealogy of this family?"

William Alexander belonged to the clan *MacAlexander* or *MacAlister* and was descended from John, Lord of the Isles. The genealogy of the family is to be found in *Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and the House of Alexander* (2 vols., 1877), by the Rev. Charles Rogers.

"G. F-H.," New York, N. Y.—"Do you consider the name *Alvah* a girl's name, or a name for a boy? I know of one man called *Aldah*, and two of the name *Alvah*. Will you kindly inform me if it would be wrong to give a boy the name *Alvah*, as suggested by some of my friends?"

The name *Alvah* is a masculine personal name of Biblical origin. See Genesis xxxvi, 40, and there is no impropriety in giving it to a boy.

"A. T. D.," Perth Amboy, N. J.—"What is the exact wording of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States?"

The seventeenth amendment is worded as follows: "1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

"W. S. F.," Lower Cabot, Vt.—"Will you kindly give me rules for the correct use of the following words: 'Among' and 'amongst'; 'toward' and 'towards'; 'farther' and 'further'."

If you will consult your NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, you will see that *among* and *amongst* are used in identically the same way, and also that the words *toward* and *towards* are used in the same manner; therefore, the Lexicographer can not give you any other rule than to use these words in such way that the sense you wish to convey is given by the dictionary. As to *farther* and *further*, *farther* should be used to designate longitudinal distance; *further* to signify quantity or degree. Thus, "How much *farther* have we to go?" "Proceed no *further* with that course."

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